The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3218. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Recent Change in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

Mr. Stanton Unanimously Recommended for Confirmation.

Doubts About Mr. Cameron Going to Russia;

A Financial Plan Agreed upon by the Bank Committee and Secretary Chase.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Vote in the House to Abolish the Franking Privilege.

Correspondence with Austria Regarding the Trent Affair.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

THE CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

The great excitement of yesterday has measurably subsided to-day, though the probability of further changes in the Cabinet is discussed in a lively manner in all circles. Secretary CAMERON occupied his usual seat in the War Department to-day, and continued to transact business as if nothing had happened. He acts as Secretary of war until his successor is confirmed.

The Military Committee of the Senate, to whom Mr. STANTON's nomination was referred, have unanimously reported him for confirmation, but there was no Executive session to-day, and consequently he is not yet a Cabinet minister. He will undoubtedly be confirmed.

MR. CAMERON'S NOMINATION.

The nomination of Mr. CAMERON as Minister to Russia, is approved by Senator TRUMBULL and other Republican Senators. Mr. CAMERON does not care for the position, and will not have his name pressed if he is to run any risk of defeat. Upon the whole, he may choose to try his political fortunes at home rather than abroad.

MR. STANTON.

President LINCOLN designed the nomination of Mr. STANTON as a graceful compliment, as it is a just tribute, to the Democratic party of the North for the prompt and loyal support they have given to his administration in the prosecution of the war for the Union. It is a good investment for his future fame, and the effect is happy here, as it will be everywhere.

The influence of Mr. CHASE is said to have prevailed in the nomination of Mr. STANTON as Secretary of War, but it is not true the bankers have presented any ultimatum on the subject. The entire history of the change was reported correctly in the TIMES, but in no other paper in the country.

SECRETARY WELLES.

The position of Secretary WELLES is this: He recommended the construction of iron-plated ships. The House passed a bill ordering such to be built under the direction of the Secretary. In the Senate a motion was made, and is still pending, to strike out "Secretary," and insert "President," implying a lack of confidence in Mr. WELLES' integrity.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Capt. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy went, this morning, to New-York. Mr. FOX has made a very efficient officer, and, indeed, no complaint has justly been made of Secretary WELLES, except his unprofitable transaction with MORGAN, his brother-in-law. In any other respect, this Department is believed to be above reproach.

A FINANCIAL PLAN AGREED UPON.

The Bank Presidents this morning abandoned the question of finance to a Joint Committee of the Boards of Trade of Boston and Philadelphia, who spent two hours this morning with the Committee of Ways and Means of the House. The formation of a practical scheme advances rapidly, and may now be considered settled. Some astounding disclosures have been made through their investigation, which will in a few days be made public, but which at present are withheld for prudential reasons.

SHIELDS AND MEAGHER NOMINATED.

The President to-day nominated THOMAS F. MEAGHER and JAMES SHIELDS to be Brigadier-Generals.

A NEW RAILROAD.

It is stated that Government has commenced laying a railroad track from Washington to Alexandria over the Long Bridge, and that it will be completed in a week. It will be the closing link in direct railroad communication between New-York and Fairfax Court-house, Va.

A LAW TO BE REPEALED.

The Judiciary Committee of the House resolved unanimously to-day, to report a bill repealing the law that exempts a man from criminal prosecution for offences in regard to which he may have been examined before a Congressional Committee. It was under this law that FLOYD escaped punishment.

GOVERNMENT HORSES SOLD.

One hundred and twenty-five condemned Government horses were sold at auction, to-day, bringing from $1 to $98, or an average of $28 each. It is said that some of these animals have contagious diseases.

AN APPOINTMENT.

Capt. TOMPKINS, of the United States Army, has been appointed Quartermaster at Annapolis to fill vacancy.

CHANGES EXPECTED.

The following changes, it is rumored, will shortly be made: Col. BIDDLE ROBERTS, to be Provost Marshal for Washington, in the place of Gen. ANDREW PARKER, who will enter upon the field; and Gen. SETH WILLIAMS, Adjutant-General of the army of the Potomac, to be Adjutant-General of the army of the United States, in place of Gen. Thomas.

EXPRESS BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW-YORK.

It is said that arrangements are making by the various railroad companies for the running of a daily express train between Washington and New-York, and New-York and Washington, for passengers only, through in eight hours, and making no stoppages between the two cities.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH AUSTRIA ON THE TRENT AFFAIR.

The President to-day submitted to Congress the following documents relative to the *Trent* affair:

Count Rechberg to the Chevalier Hulsemann.

[TRANSLATION.]

VIENNA, Dec. 18, 1861.

To Chevalier De Hulsemann, Washington:

SIR: The difference which has supervened between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain, in consequence of the arrest of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, made by the Captain of the American ship-of-war *San Jacinto* on board the English mail packet *Trent*, has not failed to fix the most serious attention of the Imperial Court.

The more importance we attach to the maintainance of friendly relations between the United States and England, the more must we regret an accident which has come to add so grave a complication to a situation already bristling with so many difficulties.

Without having the intention to enter here upon an examination into the question of right, we nevertheless cannot but acknowledge that according to the notions of international law adopted by all the Powers, and which the American Government itself has often taken as to the rule of its conduct, England could not, in any wise, in the present case, refrain from reclamation against the affront given to the flag, and from asking proper reparation for it.

It seems to us, moreover, that the request reduced to form by the Cabinet of St. James have in them nothing offensive to the Cabinet of Washington, and that it will be able to do an act of equity and moderation, without the least sacrifice of its dignity, in taking counsel from rules which guide international relations, as well as from considerations of enlightened policy, rather than from manifestations produced by an over excitement of national feeling.

The Government of the United States, we are gratified to hope, will bring into its appreciation of the case all the calmness which its importance demands, and will deem it proper to take a position which, whilst preserving from rupture the relations between two great Powers to which Austria is equally bound in friendship, will be such as to prevent the grave disturbances which the eventuality of a war could not fail to bring, not only upon each one of the contending parties, but upon the affairs of the world generally.

You will please, Sir, to bring the preceding reflections to Mr. SEWARD's notice, and make a report to us of the manner in which the Minister shall receive your communication.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my distinguished consideration. (Signed) RECHBERG.

Mr. Seward to Chevalier Hulsemann.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1862.

To the Chevalier Hulsemann, &c., &c., &c.:

SIR: I have submitted to the President the note which you left with me, which was addressed to you on the 18th of December last, by Count RECHBERG, touching the affair of the capture and detention of the British contract steamer *Trent* by Capt. WILKES, of the *San Jacinto*. I send you a copy of the correspondence which has passed on that exciting subject between this Government and the Governments of Great Britain and France, and I have to request that you will transmit these papers to Count RECHBERG. The Imperial Government will learn from them two important facts, viz.:

First—That the United States are not only incapable for a moment of seeking to disturb the peace of the world, but are deliberately just and friendly in their intercourse with all foreign nations; and,

Secondly—That they will not be unfaithful to their traditions or policy, as an advocate of the broadest liberality in the application of the principle of international law to the conduct of maritime warfare. The United States, faithful to their sentiments, and while, at the same time, careful of their political Constitution, will sincerely rejoice if the occasion which has given rise to this correspondence shall be improved so as to obtain a revision of the law of nations, which will render more definite and certain the rights and obligations of States in time of war.

I shall esteem it a favor, Sir, if you will charge yourself with the care of expressing these sentiments to your Government, and will at the same time assure Count RECHBERG that the President appreciates very highly the frankness and cordiality which the Government of Austria has practiced on an occasion of such great interest to the welfare of the United States.

I avail myself of the circumstances to offer to you, Sir, renewed assurances of my very high consideration. (Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

COTTON SEED.

Numerous applications are made to the Commissioners of Patents for cotton seed. It is his intention to procure a quantity of such seeds as he believes will succeed in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, for distribution in small quantities.

DISCOUNT ON TREASURY NOTES.

The barkeepers in the Washington hotels are charging 5 per cent. discount on Treasury Notes in exchange for drinks.

IS PAPER A LEGAL TENDER?

On Friday last, Mr. W. W. HARPER, of Alexandria, member of the dry-goods house of HARPER & BROTHER, was arrested, charged with "refusing to sell goods and give specie change for United States Treasury Notes, at a less discount than five per cent." He made the refusal to a negro boy who had bought some calico. He was arrested at the instance of a United States officer, and taken before the Provost-Marshal, who referred the case to the Military Governor, Gen. MONTGOMERY. Gen. MONTGOMERY has decided that all persons are liable to arrest and punishment who depreciate United States Treasury Notes or embarrass their circulation. An enlargement of military prisons, under this rule, will immediately be called for.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

Several petitions for the emancipation of slaves were presented.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a petition from GEO. HARRIS, asking the aid of Congress to enable him to publish the proceedings of the Senate of the first Congress, from the journal kept by Senator MCLEAN, of Pennsylvania. Referred.

Mr. COWAN offered a resolution, making an appropriation of $3,000 for one thousand copies of the above work. Referred.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to allow the President to accept the services of certain persons in the army without pay, which was referred.

A communication was received from the President transmitting a copy of the instructions to the Minister from Austria. Referred.

Mr. POWELL's resolution was taken up, asking the Secretary of War for an answer to the resolution in regard to contracts, &c.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Union,) urged the adoption of the resolution at some length.

Mr. COWAN hoped the resolution would not pass, which he thought was as vicious as the whole. He was opposed to calling for the general reports from the Departments, though he was willing to have any details called for if anything was suspicious.

Mr. POWELL contended that it was specific. He wanted the people to know about these contracts.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) did not believe that the Department could give this information for a month. It was not the act of that Department, and he was not willing it should see light. But it was physically an impossibility to answer the resolution.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) thought the resolution should be answered. Last July he (TRUMBULL) offered a resolution asking the War Department why purchases were made by civilians when it was the proper duty of the regular Quartermasters. That resolution was never answered. It now appears that $2,500,000 were given to Mr. CUMMINGS, a civilian, to make purchases.

Mr. TRUMBULL read at some length from the report of the House Investigating Committee the evidence of Mr. CUMMINGS in regard to the purchase of straw hats and pantaloons, etc., and Hall's carbines for $15 apiece, which the Government had sold before for $2 apiece; afterwards they were resold for $3 50 apiece; afterwards, in August, they were repurchased for the Government by the agent for $12 50 apiece, and turned over finally to the Government at $22 apiece. The Committee of the House are trying to prevent this last payment.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Opp.,) said that Congress had the right to require an answer to proper resolutions. The answer should be a statement of the facts, or satisfactory reasons should be given why no answer can be returned to the resolutions of inquiry. If Congress abandons this right, it may as well abandon all control of the Government. It is not a mere request—it is a direction which we have the right to make.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) thought that the Senate should insist upon an answer. If the Department cannot answer, it should at least say and give the reasons for not doing so.

The resolution was adopted by Yeas 34, Nays 3.

NAYS—Messrs. BROWNING, COWAN and HARRIS.

A communication was received from United States Marshal LAMON, stating that he had made certain regulations in regard to admissions into the Jail of the District of Columbia, as follows:

First—Admitting the President and members of the Cabinet.

Second—Admitting the Judges of the Supreme Court and the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House.

Third—Admitting members of the Senate on a pass from the President of the Senate.

Fourth—Admitting members of the House on a pass from the Speaker of the House.

Fifth—All other persons are excluded without a pass from Marshal LAMON.

Mr. HALE said the Senate ought to take up the communication immediately. If one of our servants can issue a ukase denying us admission, as Senators, to a public institution, he thought it was time to give it an emphatic rebuke, and the President ought to remove him instantly.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill relating to the Jail delivery.

Mr. GRIMES said that the statement in the communication from Marshal LAMON was not a true one. He (GRIMES) was refused admittance to the Jail yesterday, because he had no pass from this foreign satrap, who was brought here from Illinois and imposed upon the inhabitants of this District. He (GRIMES) intended to expose the character of this Marshal.

The motion of Mr. GRIMES was agreed to, and the bill was taken up.

Mr. GRIMES explained the bill at length, and spoke of the disgraceful character of the jail, where all classes of persons were huddled together. A Marshal has been brought here to take care of the jail who has no interest in the District.

Mr. GRIMES here read from the reports of the House Committee in regard to Mr. LAMON's unwarranted intrusions. He (LAMON) in St. Louis had appeared as a Brigadier-General, and had sent a regiment of troops to Maryland, when it turned out that he was neither a Brigadier-General, nor had he any authority to remove the regiment, the expense of which was thirty thousand dollars. This Marshal instead of attending to his duty in the District, was engaged in business at St. Louis without the authority of law. After he (GRIMES) had made some remarks on this bill last Friday, and on the following day this foreign satrap, (LAMON,) issued an order that no person should be admitted to the District Jail unless they first applied for admission to him. On hearing of this order a number of Senators offered to go to the President and demand the removal of this Marshal. But he (GRIMES) went to the jail yesterday and was refused admission, when he went immediately to the President, but the President was engaged, and so he (GRIMES) stated these facts to the Senate which he should have stated to the President.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Union), said that the laws in regard to the jail were the laws which were in force at the time of the cession of the District. The bill proposes a delivery from the jail of all persons, if not indicted—but that already is the old law of Maryland. He thought that the bill was especially designed for other persons. There was a power here higher than the law, which released other persons. He (PEARCE) had a list of seventeen persons released by the Provost-Marshal. Such being the case, he did not know how soon Congress would be told, as CROMWELL told the British Parliament, "The Lord has no need of you." This bill gives certain persons their liberty. It is a sort of emancipation bill. He thought it should be modified, so as to release such persons from confinement. The Union could not be restored, if the policy of the Government was known to be emancipation. If such was known to be the policy, there would not be a Union man at the South left.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Union,) contended that the common law was the remedy for all the abuse which this bill proposed to abolish. There was no necessity for this law at all, unless it was intended for all the slaves.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) agreed with the Senator from Kentucky, that the fault was not so much the fault of the law, as it was the want of its proper execution. There was no perpetual Slavery in the District of Columbia, for Congress had not extended the Maryland laws relative to it which had been passed since 1791 by that State, and the law for jail deliveries did not apply passed since that time.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) hoped they would come to a vote, so that Slavery in the District may be practically abolished. Time enough had been spent on the bill, and he wanted it passed, so as to remove one peg on which to hang a sympathetic treatise to the negro race.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) said that he could not let the correction of an abuse go with a fling at this side of the chamber. This was simply a bill to correct an abuse against the liberty of every man, and he (MORRILL) could not rest under the imputation of disturbing the delicate relations of the negro question.

Mr. WILSON thought that the Senator from Maine (MORRILL) had well taken notice of the remarks of the Senator from Virginia, (CARLILE.) Senators had been talked to by Mr. MASON, and he feared that the Senator from Virginia (CARLILE) was treading in the footsteps of his predecessor, but he (WILSON) feared the rebukes of neither. He also wanted to add his word of condemnation to the insulting conduct of Marshal LAMON. The colored people in the District had never been so oppressed for ten years as they are now. A Colonel came to him to-day with an order from a Brigadier-General to send back a fugitive slave. Thank God, that name has not been passed upon by the Senate yet. He thought it was time we acted up to our principles, and rebuked these men who disgrace humanity. In regard to Marshal LAMON, we ought to say to the President that he had insulted the Senate, and must be removed.

Mr. CARLILE said the Senator could not have heard what was said. He merely gave expression to his own opinions—that the time should be devoted to the measures connected with the preservation of the Union.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said he had not heard a word unkind or improper from the Senator from Virginia; and he thought his name ought not to be mentioned in connection with a traitor. He thought the time had arrived for important action on financial measures.

Mr. FESSENDEN said there was an erroneous impression in the country that the Senate should act on these financial measures immediately, and pass a tax bill. These bills all take time and deliberation, and the Senators could not act till the bills come from the House. He thought the gentlemen were not to be blamed because in the intermediate time they attended to other matters.

Mr. SHERMAN said there was an extended business to "financial business" much broader than a "tax bill."

Mr. FESSENDEN admitted that he intended the remarks for the public rather than the Senator, and he would be a witness to the country that no time should be lost. The country ought to realize that we are in an entirely new condition of things. We never before were driven to such measures to raise money, and we must take time to consider, and he hoped the country would have patience, and trust that we will do the best we can on this bill. He agreed with the Senator from Virginia that at this time it is not well to rake up old grievances, or make new ones; but there are subjects we must consider. In regard to Generals sending back fugitives, the people of the Free States will not consent that their sons shall be used to send back slaves.

Mr. CARLILE asked if he said anything to lead to the belief that he wished the military power used in that way.

Mr. FESSENDEN said not at all; but the Senator would agree that there were some subjects they must discuss. He had three sons in the army out of four, and he never would submit that they be used to send back fugitives; and when the bill comes up to prevent such abuse, let no man say we are discussing the negro question. It is a question of human right. Our object now is to put down the rebellion, not to emancipate the slaves.

Messrs. LATHAM, of California, (Opp.,) and HOWE of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. WILSON said he had listened to the language of the Senator from Virginia, and had also heard his speech before the holidays, and he thought he meant a rebuke and a reproach, from his manner.

Mr. CARLILE said his manner might be unfortunate, but he never intended to make any reproaches, and the Senator ought not to impute motives where none were avowed.

Mr. WILSON expressed himself satisfied with the explanation, and said he meant nothing unkind.

After a further discussion a vote was taken on Mr. POWELL's amendment to except fugitive slaves. Lost. Yeas, 5; Nays, 35. The yeas are as follows:

Messrs. Bayard, Kennedy, Pearce, Powell and Saulsbury.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that no person be hereafter confined in jail without a warrant from the magistrate or court, or order from one House of Congress. Agreed to.

The bill was passed. Yeas, 31; Nays, 4—Messrs. Carlisle, Kennedy, Powell and Saulsbury.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the bill for the relief of the owners of the British ship *Perthshire* was taken up and passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The House resumed the consideration, from Thursday, of the bill to abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. PORTER, of Indiana, (Rep.,) adverted to the bill, and expressed the hope that Congress would distinguish itself by reforming abuses, and making the recipients pay postage on documents, instead of this being done by the public at large.

Several other gentlemen expressed their views upon the subject.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) while adverting to the abolition of the franking privilege, said that the *Globe* published the official proceedings of Congress, but it was the Associated Press that conveyed the intelligence of the proceedings to the great mass of the people.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved to recommit the bill to the Post-office Committee with instructions to modify the same, so that the franking privilege of Senators, Representatives and Delegates shall be exercised only during the session of Congress and thirty days after the adjournment; that the frank of all public officers be restricted to official and public business, and that the same restriction be imposed on members of Congress, a violation of which to deprive them of the privilege.

Disagreed to, by Yeas, 59; Nays, 89.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report a new one embracing the following principles:

First—The abolition of the transmission of written or printed matter free by mail in all cases other than that of printed matter published by direction of either branch of Congress for the purpose of free distribution.

Second—That all such printed matter be stamped "Public Documents," and be transmissible through the mails free upon being franked by any member of Congress.

This was rejected.

The question was then taken on striking out all of the bill, excepting the first section, which absolutely abolishes the franking privilege from and after the 1st of July.

This was decided in the affirmative by a large majority.

The part stricken out is as follows:

"All persons now entitled to the franking privilege are authorized to send all mailable matter through the mails without prepayment of postage, the same having the name of the person sending it written or stamped thereon, and upon all such mailable matter the postage shall be collected from the recipients. The postage upon such mailable matter shall be at the rates now fixed by law, except that speeches and seeds, stamped as such, may be sent in envelopes, as now, at the rate of one cent., if not exceeding two ounces in weight, and one cent for every additional two ounces or fraction thereof; and public documents, printed by order of Congress, and stamped as such, at two cents per pound, or a fraction of a pound. For any distance exceeding two thousand miles, double these rates shall be charged and collected on printed matter thus sent. Public documents, during the recess, may be sent from Washington to each member of Congress, at his residence, without payment of postage, but when mailed by him, postage shall be collected on them from the recipients at the same rates as if mailed from Washington."

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said that while the Post-office Committee preferred the bill as reported by them, yet, if a majority of the House amended it so as to abolish the franking privilege entirely, he should cheerfully concur and press the bill to its passage in that form.

Mr. DUELL, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered a substitute which was rejected, proposing to abridge and repeal all acts conferring the franking privilege, the chief officers of the Post-office Department and Deputy Postmasters, however, to receive and send communications exclusively on official business. All letters, parcels, newspapers, periodicals, public documents and books printed by either House of Congress, and all other mailable matter sent from or directed to any member of either House or to the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the House, shall be prepaid before their delivery at any post-office for transmission in the mails. Publishers of newspapers and periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber within the county where their papers are printed, one copy thereof, free of postage. The act to take effect from and after the first day of July next.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to table the whole subject, which was disagreed to by 43 against 103.

The bill was passed by 107 against 42. It is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the first of July, 1862, the franking privilege shall be and is hereby abolished.

The following is the vote:

YEAS.

Aldrich of Min., Rep.
Alley of Mass., Rep.
Ancana of Penn., Secesh.
Arnold of Ill., Rep.
Ashley of Ohio, Rep.
Babbitt of Penn., Rep.
Bailey of Mass., Opp.
Bailey of Penn., Opp.
Baker of N. Y., Rep.
Baxter of Vt., Rep.
Beaman of Mich., Rep.
Bingham of Ohio, Rep.
Blair of Penn., Rep.
Blake of Ohio, Rep.
Brown of R. I., Union.
Brown of Va., Union.
Buffington of Mass., Rep.
Burnham, of Conn., Rep.
Calvert of Md., Union.
Campbell of Penn., Rep.
Chamberlain of N. Y., R.
Clark of N. Y., Rep.
F. A. Conkling of N. Y., R.
R. Conkling, of N. Y., R.
Conway of Kansas, Rep.
Corning of N. Y., Rep.
Cravens of Ind., Opp.
Cutter of Ohio, Rep.
Dawes of Mass., Rep.
Delano of Mass., Rep.
Duell of N. Y., Rep.
Dunn of Ind., Rep.
Edgerton of Ohio, Rep.
Edwards of N. H., Rep.
Eliot of Mass., Rep.
English of Conn., Opp.
Fessenden of Me., Rep.
Frank of N. Y., Rep.
Goodwin of Me., Rep.
Grider of Ky., Union.
Gurley of Ohio, Rep.
Haight of N. Y., Opp.
Hanchett of Wis., Rep.
Harrison of Ohio, Union.
Holman of Ind., Opp.
Hooper of Mass., Rep.
Horton of Ohio, Rep.
Hutchins of Ohio, Rep.
Julian of Ind., Rep.
Kellogg of Mich., Rep.
Kellinger of Penn., Rep.
Lansing of N. Y., Rep.
Lehman of Penn., Opp.
Loomis of Conn., Rep.
McKeon of N. Y., Rep.
McKnight of Penn., Rep.
McPherson of Penn., Rep.
Marston of N. H., Rep.
Mitchell of Ind., Rep.
Morrill of Vt., Rep.
Noble of Ohio, Opp.
Noell of Mo., Opp.
Norton of Mo., Secesh.
Nugent of Ohio, Opp.
Odell of N. Y., Opp.
Olin of N. Y., Rep.
Patton of Penn., Rep.
Perry of N. J., Opp.
Phelps of Cal., Union.
Pike of Me., Rep.
Pomeroy of N. Y., Rep.
Porter of Ind., Rep.
Rice of Me., Rep.
Rice of Mass., Rep.
Riddle of Ohio, Rep.
Sargeant of Cal., Union.
Sedgwick of N. Y., Rep.
Shanks of Ind., Rep.
Sheffield, of R. I., Union.
Sloan of Wis., Rep.
Steele of N. Y., Opp.
Steele of N. J., Opp.
Thomas of Mass., Union.
Thomas of Md., Union.
Trimble of Ohio, Rep.
Trowbridge of Mich., Rep.
Upton of Va., Union.
Van Horn of N. Y., Rep.
Van Valkenburgh N. Y., R.
Van Wyck of N. Y., Rep.
Verree of Penn., Rep.
Vibbard of N. Y., Opp.
Wallace of Penn., Rep.
Walton of Vt., Rep.
Walton of Me., Rep.
Ward of N. Y., Opp.
Wheeler, of N. Y. Rep.
White of Ind. Rep.
Wickliffe of Ky., Union.
Wilson of Iowa, Rep.
Windom of Min., Rep.
Wood of N. Y., Secesh.
Woodruff of Conn., Opp.
Worcester of Ohio, Rep.

NAYS.

Allen of Ohio, Opp.
Biddle of Penn., Union.
Blair of Mo., Rep.
Blair of Va., Union.
Clements of Va., Union.
Cox of Ohio, Opp.
Crisfield of Md., Union.
Diven of N. Y., Rep.
Dunlap of Ky., Union.
Fisher of Del., Rep.
Fouke of Ill., Opp.
Granger of Mich., Rep.
Harding of Ky., Union.
Hale of Penn., Rep.
Johnson of Penn., Opp.
Kelly of Penn., Rep.
Kellogg of Ill., Rep.
Knapp of Ill., Opp.
Law of Ind., Opp.
Lazear of Penn., Opp.
Logan of Ill., Opp.
Lovejoy of Ill., Rep.
Morris of Ohio, Rep.
Mallory of Ky., Union.
Maynard of Tenn., Union.
Menzies of Ky., Union.
Morehead of Penn., Rep.
Pendleton of Ohio, Opp.
Richardson of Ill., Opp.
Robinson of Ill., Opp.
Rollins of Mo., Union.
Rollins of N. H., Rep.
Sherman of N. Y., Rep.
Shiel of Va., Union.
Stevens of Penn., Rep.
Vallandigham of Ohio, Se.
Vandever of Iowa, Rep.
Voorhees of Ind., Opp.
Washburne of Ill., Rep.
Wadsworth of Ky., Union.
White of Ohio, Opp.
Wright of Penn., Union.

The House, in Committee, took up the bill making an appropriation to carry into effect the act providing for the exhibition of American products at the World's Fair.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) made a speech, maintaining that Slavery is the basis of the insurrection, and that national life and liberty can be saved only by giving liberty to all.

After further debate, the House tabled the bill by a large majority.

Adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Texan Rebels Reported to be Marching on Forts Craig and Union.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Monday, Jan. 13.

The Santa Fé mail has arrived with dates to Dec. 29. Two thousand Texan troops are reported to be marching up the Rio Grande for the purpose of attacking Fort Craig, and the same number marching up the Pecos River to attack Fort Union. The troops stationed at Fort Wise have been ordered to New-Mexico.

Fort Union is well prepared to receive an attack, but fears are entertained that Fort Craig will be taken, and the Texans advance on Santa Fé. Considerable excitement prevails in that place.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Last Troops of the Burnside Expedition Gone—The Pensacola at Old Point, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Jan. 13, via BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.

The transports *Louisiana* and *New-Brunswick* with the remaining troops of the Burnside Expedition, left here last night. A few tug-boats are still here, said to be a part of the expedition.

The bark *John Trucks*, with the D'Epineuil Zouaves, which went ashore on the passage from Annapolis, has arrived, and is still here.

The propeller *Matanzas*, from Port Royal, has arrived.

The *Spaulding* sailed for Hatteras and Port Royal last evening.

Commander GOLDSBOROUGH was a passenger in the *Spaulding*.

The *Pensacola* arrived here this afternoon.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

GEN. SIGEL NOT RESIGNED.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

There is high authority for saying that Gen. SIGEL is still a Brigadier-General and in service a Rolla, Mo., and has no intention of resigning.

OPERATIONS AT LEXINGTON.

SEDALIA, Mo., Tuesday, Jan. 14.

Advices have reached here that the First Kansas Regiment, which was sent from here some days since, arrived at Lexington on Friday last, where they arrested several of the most prominent and active rebels of the town. They also took and destroyed about 1,500 hogs, being packed for the use of PRICE's rebels, and a good deal of other valuable property.

About 60 rebels, belonging to the regiment of Col ALEXANDER, now a prisoner in St. Louis, were captured about six miles here, on Saturday last.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF SONS OF CONNECTICUT.

Gen. Benham Present—Hon. Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Elected Honorary Member, &c.

The "Sons of Connecticut," an association of gentlemen hailing from the land of steady habits, formed for the purpose of receiving and caring for the regiments sent from that State which passed through this City, held their first anniversary meeting last evening, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, R. H. MCCURDY in the chair. The minutes of several past meetings, and the proceedings of the "Sons," since last October, as connected with the passage through the City of the several regiments from Connecticut, were read and approved.

The Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, was proposed as an honorary member by Mr. LARNED, of the firm of LEE & LARNED, and after some remarks from Messrs. GOULD, LARNED, DOWS and others, was unanimously elected, and the Secretary directed to transmit notice of his election in terms expressive of the appreciation of the "Sons" of the zeal, energy and fidelity with which he had administered the affairs of his Department.

Gen. P. M. WETMORE, in a few well-timed remarks, referring to the good old Connecticut fashion of having annual family gatherings for thanksgiving and social greetings, claimed that this was an occasion for thanksgiving on the part of the "Sons," and he alluded warmly and feelingly to the number of troops furnished by Connecticut, equal, in proportion to her population, to that of any other State, and to the gallantry with which, on every occasion, they had borne their country's flag, and proved themselves worthy scions of worthy sires.

"The Sword of Bunker Hill," a well-known glee, was then admirably sung by a glee club of gentlemen belonging to the Association, after which Mr. CHARLES GOULD read the following, which he had procured from a descendant of Col. TALMADGE, of Revolutionary memory, who was present on the occasion:

"In the year 1781 a squadron of cavalry passed a Sabbath in Litchfield, Conn., and attended public worship in the meeting-house, when Rev. JUDAH CHAMPION, the pastor, made the following prayer:

Oh, Lord! we view with terror and dismay the approach of the enemies of Thy holy religion. Wilt thou send storm and tempest to toss them upon the sea, and to overwhelm them in the mighty deep, or scatter them to the uttermost parts of the earth. But, peradventure, should any escape Thy vengeance, collect them together again, oh Lord, as in the hollow of Thy hand, and let Thy lightnings play upon them. We beseech Thee, moreover, that Thou do gird up the loins of these Thy servants, who are going forth to fight Thy battles. Make them strong men, that 'one shall chase a thousand, and two shall put ten thousand to flight.' Hold before them the shield, with which Thou wast wont in the old time to protect Thy chosen people. Give them swift feet, that they may pursue their enemies; and swords, terrible as that of Thy destroying angel, that they may cleave them down when they have overtaken them. Preserve those servants of Thine, Almighty God! and bring them once more to their homes and friends, if Thou canst do it consistently with Thine high purposes. If, on the other hand, Thou hast decreed that they shall die in battle, let Thy spirit be present with them and breathe upon them, that they may go up as a sweet sacrifice into the courts of Thy temple, where are habitations prepared for them from the foundations of the world."

At this stage of the proceedings Gen. BENHAM entered the room, and was received with every demonstration of applause. Mr. TRACY, (firm of REID & TRACY,) who apologized for his excessive modesty, inherited from his ancestors, the first white female who had jumped ashore on New-England soil from the *May-flower*, and which was so peculiarly characteristic of all Connecticut men, introduced with a few humorous remarks a serio-comic ditty, (the authorship of which he did *not* claim,) the burthen of which was the life and exploits of Right Reverend Bishop and General, LEONIDAS POLK, which was received with shouts of laughter.

Another glee was sung, after which, Gen. BENHAM being called on, spoke briefly, warmly eulogizing the loyalty and bravery of the troops sent by Connecticut to the seat of war.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Full Confirmation of the Reported Rout of Humphrey Marshall's Rebels.

Col. Garfield in Possession of Prestonburgh.

Marshall's Whole Army Flying in Utter Confusion.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM COL. GARFIELD.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The following official documents have just been received at headquarters here:

PAINTSVILLE, Jan. 8.

Capt. J. B. FRY, A. A. G.: I entered this place yesterday with the Forty-second Ohio Regiment, Fourteenth Kentucky Regiment, and three hundred of the Second Virginia Cavalry. On hearing of my approach the main rebel force left their strongly intrenched camp and fled. I sent my cavalry to the mouth of Jennis Creek, where they attacked and drove the rebel cavalry, which had been left as a vanguard, a distance of five miles, killing three and wounding a considerable number. MARSHALL's whole army is now flying in utter confusion. He had abandoned and burned a large quantity of his stores. We have taken fifteen prisoners. Our loss was two killed and one wounded. I start in pursuit to-morrow morning.

J. A. GARFIELD, Commanding Brigade.

BRIGADE, PRESTONBURGH, Ky., Jan. 11, 1862.

Capt. J. B. Fry, A. A. G.:

I left Paintsville on Thursday noon with 1,100 men, and drove in the enemy's pickets, two miles below Prestonburgh. The men slept on their arms. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning we moved towards the main body of the enemy at the forks of Middle Creek, under command of MARSHALL. Skirmishing with his outposts began at 8 o'clock, and at 1 o'clock P. M. we engaged his force of 2,500, with three cannon posted on the hill. We fought them until dark, having been reinforced by about seven hundred men from Paintsville, and drove the enemy from all his positions. He carried off the majority of his dead and all his wounded. This morning we found 27 of his dead on the field. His killed cannot be less than 60. We have taken 25 prisoners, ten horses and a quantity of stores. The enemy burnt most of his stores and fled precipitately in the night. To-day I have crossed the river and am now occupying Prestonburgh. Our loss is two killed and twenty-five wounded.

(Signed,) J. A. GARFIELD, Colonel Commanding Brigade.

All is quiet down the road.

The Bowling Green correspondent of the Nashville *Courier* says that Gen. JOHNSTON has called upon the Provisional Government of Kentucky for 25,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry for three years.

FLOYD's Brigade, from Virginia, are going to Scottsville, Ky.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The War Department has received intelligence that a dispatch from Col. GARFIELD, dated Paintsville 8th, confirms the report of the dispersion of HUMPHREY MARSHALL's force. It says MARSHALL's whole army is now fleeing in utter confusion. They burned a large amount of stores. We have taken fifteen prisoners.

Another dispatch from Col. GARFIELD to Gen. BUELL, dated Prestonburgh, Jan. 11, states that he left Paintsville Thursday noon, with 1,100 men, and engaged MARSHALL's forces, 2,500 strong, with three cannon, posted on the hill. We fought them till dark, and drove them from all their positions. This morning we found twenty-five of his dead on the field. The enemy's loss cannot be less than sixty. We took twenty-five prisoners, and a quantity of stores. The enemy burned most of his stores, and fled precipitately during the night. To-day I crossed the river, and have been occupying Prestonburgh. Our loss is two killed and twenty-five wounded.

REBEL DEVASTATIONS IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The rebels of HAMMOND's command, encamped up the river, Sunday night burned the dépôt, a blacksmith shop, and took all the goods from the store of Mr. MUSTAIN, at Horse Cave. They also burned the Woodland Dépôt at Cave City, the Cave City Hotel and stables.

The citizens at all those points were notified and escaped to Munfordsville, as the rebels stated that they intended to return on Monday night and burn every house that could be used by the Federal army in its advance as a hospital or quarters. They also burned up all the hay, oats and fodder-stacks along the road, and drove off or killed all the cattle, horses and mules to be found.

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.

A Gunboat Reconnoissance within a Mile and a Half of Columbus.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The gunboats *Essex*, *St. Louis* and *Tyler* made a reconnoissance down the river to-day. They approached within a mile and a half of Columbus, and fired several shots into the rebel camp. The rebels returned the fire from three or four guns, without doing any damage to our boats. The effect of our shells is unknown.

No obstruction in the river nor masked batteries on shore were discovered, as heretofore reported.

Gen. MCCLERNAND's column moved in the direction of Blandville, Ky., to-day.

Gen. PAINE's force moved forward, this morning, from Bird's Point.

The Second Regiment of the Douglas Brigade will arrive to-night.

The Seventh Iowa, Eighth Wisconsin and Forty-fifth Illinois are expected to-morrow.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

FREDERICK, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

Intelligence direct from Hancock refutes the report that Gen. JACKSON shelled the town up to yesterday noon. He has not left his position at Bath.

The published reports to the effect that the enemy captured two guns near Hancock last week, are without foundation, as are probably other statements in the same correspondence.

From the fact that our forces at Bath were, at the time of the attack, under Gen. KELLY's command, no official report of the affair has yet reached here; but officers entitled to full credence, who were present, represent our repulse as insignificant in importance and our loss trifling.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Champion with $885,923 in Treasure.

NEWS FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Another Victory Won by Mosquera's Forces.

The Change in the Command of Our Pacific Squadron.

The steamship *Champion*, Capt. Wilson, from Aspinwall, on the 4th inst., with the mails, passengers and treasure, from California, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She brings $885,924 in treasure.

The U. S. brig *Bainbridge* and the storeship *Falmouth* were at Aspinwall.

SPECIE LIST.

Howland & Aspinwall	$26,327	Janson, Bond & Co.	1,000
Richard Patrick	77,000	C. W. Crosby	15,000
J. H. Coghill	7,000	Schole & Bros	28,700
Jennings & Brewster	19,000	James Patrick & Co.	11,000
J. B. Newton & Co.	16,000	Z. Einstein & Bro	5,000
De Witt Kittle & Co	34,300	H. Cohn & Co	20,000
Wm. Heller & Co.	11,000	Neustadter Bros	18,300
Jacob Stanwood	30,000	Metropolitan Bank	30,016
W. Meyer & Co.	6,161	Duncan, Sherman Co	50,156
W. Seligman & Co.	38,500	Frank Baker	15,250
J. Heller & Bro	23,000	Rosenbaum & Co	25,400
J. Strauss & Co.	38,461	Wells, Fargo & Co.	271,000
C. H. Premb & Co.	8,000	Schepeler & Co	2,324
Baker & Morrill	10,080	Order	15,216
Colin C. Baker	8,000	Total	$876,063
J. T. Haywood	5,000	From Aspinwall	9,860
P. Naylor	10,000	Total	$885,923

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Affairs in Bogota—A Fight in the Mountains of Santander—Victory of the Government Forces—Movements of Mosquera—A Proclamation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1862.

We will have no steamer from the South Pacific till the 6th, consequently I have nothing from Chili, Peru and Bolivia. The non-arrival of the Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, which must have suffered from the breaking of her machinery or some other accident, leaves us without our usual Central American dates.

The regular British mail steamer from Cartagena arrived at Aspinwall on the 3d inst., having left the former port on the 2d. Dates from Bogota, to the 18th of the month, give no news of importance, except that the report is confirmed which I sent you a month since, that Gen. Canal, who commanded the faction against Mosquera in the State of Santander, had agreed upon an armistice on the 16th of November, at Bogota—the basis of which was that he was to recognize the Government of Mosquera and lay down his arms—Mosquera, on his part, agreeing to protect Canal, and his officers and men, from all harm.

On the 2d of November, a fight took place between 350 of the troops of Mosquera, in the mountains of Santander, commanded by Gen. Reyes, and a party of rebels—(of course, the old Government faction are now the rebels,)—in which the former were forced to retire after losing 40 men; but on the 7th another fight took place between the same parties, in which Gen. Reyes took his enemy he had before fought, Col. Jose Maria Calvo and 42 others prisoners, as well as some horses, arms, &c.

These two skirmishes have been magnified into great victories in favor of Canal, and the Conservatives in Panama and Aspinwall cite them to prove that whatever agreements of peace between Mosquera and Canal have been made, they have fallen through finally. But you will perceive that the armistice, a printed copy of which is before me, was made nine days *after* the last skirmish, and that consequently when the news of the agreement of Mosquera to the armistice reached Canal, the war in Santander probably ceased. If this be so, the wretched revolution which has devastated New-Granada for over two years past, is nearly at its close.

We have reports that the fight of the 7th, spoken of above, was continued on the 8th, 9th, and 10th, and that Canal was finally victorious—but this is no doubt unreliable, and even if it be true, the arrangement of the 16th will most likely prevent more fighting in Santander.

President Mosquera, it appears, had not yet reached Antioquia, to take charge of the army, as, when last heard from, he was at Facatativa.

Before leaving Bogota he published a proclamation, under date of 19th November, in which he recounts some of the events of the revolution by which he succeeded, and gives us some important particulars in regard to the late reported execution by his enemy in Cauca, Gen. Julio Arboleda. He says that Arboleda, on the 31st October, shot twenty persons, as follows: Dr. Juan N. Cobo, Governor of the Province of Popayan; Francisco Mariano Cobo, Alcalde of the District of Popayan; Rafael Fernandez, General del Estado; Cols. Bartolome Velazco, Antonio Alegria, José Antonio Ruiz Manzanos and José Maria Obando; Sergeant-Majors Dr. José M. Sarmiento, Delfin Restrepo, Hernando A. Ruiz and Juan de Dios Delgado; Capt. Daniel Troches, Ramon Solarte, Ventura Sinisterra, Baldomero Victoria Juan Antonia Rico, Pio Burbano, Matias Renjifo' José España and Nicolas Rada, all prominent persons. In the town of Palmira thirty persons were shot; fourteen in the City of Buga, and several in Cali and other places, numbering in all eighty persons, besides shooting seventeen of his own deserters and those of Enao, in Silvia.

The British Mail steamship *Anne* arrived at Panama on the 1st, from Guayaquil and ports in the State of Cauca. There is nothing of interest from Eucuador. The news from Cauca is favorable to the Mosquera Government. The whole coast, except the port of Tumaco, was free from the enemies of the Government, and Gen. Payan, with from 500 to 750 men had gone from Buenaventura against that port, a portion by sea and another portion by the inlet. In Pasto, the southern part of the State, the factionists have laid down their arms. The Mosquera war-brig, *Gen. Paris*, had made prisoners of Señor Borrero, Governor of Buenaventura, and other enemies of the Government, who were in a boat making toward the *Gen. Paris*. In the collision, a son of Col. Gallusa, and an officer from Panama were killed, both of the Conservative faction.

It is said that Gen. Arboleda, commanding the Conservatives, had sent $50,000 out of the State to buy arms, &c. Arboleda is said to be at Popayan, the capital of the State, besieged by Gen. Lopez. Gen. Enao, who was in command of the Conservative troops in Antioquia and Cauca, against Mosquera, is said to have died from a wound received at Guanaca.

The British steamer *Solent*, arrived at Aspinwall from Cartagena on the 3d, brought three hundred stand of arms, to be sent to Cauca for the use of Mosquera's forces there. The Chilian steamer *Maria Josefa*, which ran away from Panama with $20,000 worth of arms, money and goods, belonging to the Mosquera Government and an American merchant of Cauca, was seen by the British steamer *Anne* near the island of Gorgona, becalmed. She will probably fall into rightful hands yet, if she goes to Tumaco, as Payan is probably there now.

Flag-Officer Montgomery, late of the Pacific fleet, and his son, who was his secretary, go home to-day on the *Champion*. The flag-officer has commanded two years and a half on this station, and has won the regard of all with whom he has been associated, on sea as well as on land. Flag-officer Bell, who supersedes the late commander, hoisted his flag on the *Lancaster* on the 3d, which was saluted by his own ship, the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, and by Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Tartar*. The salute of the *Tartar* was returned by the *Lancaster*. The *Lancaster*, *Cyane* and *Tartar* are at Panama. The *Wyoming*, at last dates, was at Paita. The United States brig *Bainbridge* is at Aspinwall.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, now overdue from Central American ports fourteen days, no doubt has broken her machinery. If on her way *to* Panama, her cargo is very valuable, consisting mainly of indigo and cochineal. She also took a full and valuable cargo to Central America from Panama. The steamship *Guatemala*, which broke her shaft at Punta Arenas de Costa Rica, has been repaired, and left Panama on her regular trip on 31st inst.

The Americans in Panama celebrated New-Year's day by several little social entertainments at their own houses. Col. McKee, United States Consul, received Americans as well as natives and foreigners, who were all well pleased with his urbanity and good cheer.

The rainy season is not yet over with us as it should be. On the contrary our rains, both at Panama and Aspinwall, have been heavier and more frequent the past ten days than at any time during the season.

The Panama Railroad Company's brig *Arabella*, which was a good deal injured a fortnight since in the port of Aspinwall, by coming in collision with the ship *Reliance*, has been repaired and sails for New-York to-day. The bark *Go den Rule*, belonging to the same Company, also sails to-day.

PANAMA ONE OF THE UNITED STATES OF NEW-GRANADA.

Consulate of the United States of America,
At Colon, Aspinwall, Oct. 21, 1861.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of Oct. 19, informing this Consulate of the approval by the State Assembly of the Convention made at Colon between Señor Manuel Murillo Toro, on the part of the Government of the United States of New-Granada, and your Excellency as Governor of the Sovereign State of Panama. I felicitate your Excellency on the happy termination of the difficulties under which the State of Panama has labored, occasioned by the deplorable contest which has for the past two years existed in the late Confederation, and hope and believe with your Excellency, that the effect of the Convention cited, which appears to me to guard so faithfully and carefully "the permanent interests of this important section of South America," will be to "insure it against the distastes of civil war, and to offer to the commerce of the world complete security" in its ports and in its transit from one sea to the other.

I have transmitted a copy of your esteemed note to my Government, and feel assured that the President will duly appreciate and welcome the kind and friendly sentiments enunciated in it, by the representative of the Executive of the United States of New-Granada, toward our nation, especially at this time, when we are engaged in a lamentable but not doubtful struggle to maintain our rank among the great nations of the earth.

I take this opportunity to renew former assurances of the great esteem I entertain for your Excellency personally.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. W. RICE.

To His Excellency Senor S. de la Guardia, Governor of the State of Panama.

THE COAST SURVEY.

Letter of the Superintendent Adverse to Suspending the Appropriations.

Coast Survey Office, Jan. 9, 1862.

Dear Sir: I feel sure that if the members of the House of Representatives will consider the uses of the Coast Survey to the country in its present contest, they will be far from desiring to suspend the work. My duty will be fulfilled by stating the case, and then leaving it to their decision.

1. At the commencement of hostilities, the field and office force of the Survey was arranged to aid directly in military and naval operations, and that cooperation has been effective and constant. This fact can be attested by the heads of the Departments and by all the chief officers of the army and navy.

2. No fleet or body of troops can be safely moved along our coast without the charts and maps of the Survey. Twenty-five thousand copies from the office and from the Naval Observatory, have been distributed to the naval vessels and transports since the war broke out. This is nearly double the average heretofore called for, and the demand is incessant.

3. The notes accompanied by charts, giving the soundings, shape of the land, &c., prepared by the superintendent and assistants, and submitted to the Blockade Commission of the Navy Department gained their high approbation, as testified in their letters, and constituted the basis of their studies. These notes have been furnished to the chiefs of expeditions and other principal military and naval officers, and have met their approval. The general-in-chief have referred in strong terms to the usefulness of the survey. The Chief Engineer has made a similar reference in regard to fortifications. Comodores Dupont and Stringham have spoken in like manner in relation to the uses at Hatteras and Port Royal. Gens. Sherman and Wright have made similar references, and also Gens. Banks and Dix. The letter of Gen. Banks is appended.

4. The officers who have been engaged in making the surveys are attached, with vessels of the Survey, to the naval expeditions. There are two steam vessels and two sailing vessels with five parties, for executing soundings and topography, attached to the expeditions of Commodore Dupont and Gen. Sherman, and engaged in completing surveys on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, in placing buoys and marks essential to safe navigation, and in making new examinations and surveys of localities where the fleet and army must operate. The officers are excellent pilots, and the manner in which their work is done is shown by the taking possession of St. Helena, Edisto, Tybee, Ossahaw, &c., without accident.

Wherever the fleets and armies of the United States are on the coasts, there the parties of the survey are with them, carrying forward the surveys according to a general plan, but in strict conformity to the wants of the military and naval service at the same time. Around the Capital, in Accomac, at Hatteras, on the coast of North and South Carolina and Georgia, on the Mississippi, and in localities which it would not be proper to mention, parties are now either at work or preparing for work, as the expeditions to which they are attached move forward.

5. A distinguished naval officer has spoken of the survey as the right arm of the navy, and a general-in-chief, in referring to studies of the coast, has affirmed the work to be indispensable.

6. The appropriation asked for this year is less by $103,800 than that of last year, and is adapted to preserve the organization, retaining the civilians of experience in its various branches. All of them are actively employed. To scatter these men, break up a successful organization, stop the work in the midst of its greatest usefulness, would, it is respectfully submitted, be neither economical nor safe at the present juncture.

The loyal States deserve thnt a work essential to their commerce, and to preparing the plans for fortifying their coast should be completed within them as early as practicable. This completion is quite near if the organization is undisturbed. At the rate of appropriation of past years, five years more would complete the survey.

Finally, the condition of the country requires that all the resources of the survey be at its disposal in finishing this war. Yours respectfully,

A. D. BACHE,
Superintendent United States Coast Survey.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, House of Representatives.

Destructive Fire.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Audenried, Carbon Co., Penn.,
Saturday, Jan. 11, 1862.

The stables belonging to J. B. McCreary & Co., of this place, were entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night, the 11th inst. Six mules, five horses, a sleigh, carriage, harness, a quantity of hay, &c., were entirely consumed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. H.

Personal.

Hon. Lewis Condict, of Morristown, N. J., is is now lying seriously ill at his residence in that city, from the effects of a fall during last Autumn, in which he suffered a fracture of the thigh. He first entered on public life just before the beginning of the present century as Sheriff of Morris County, and has been more or less prominent in it to a very late date. His last public act was to attend the Baltimore Convention of the Constitutional Union Party, in 1860, as a delegate from New-Jersey. He served in the House of Representatives for the long and honorable term of twenty years, entering Congress with Henry Clay, between whom and himself there was an intimate friendship. Mr. Condict maintains his characteristic cheerfulness without abatement, and, although he will be 90 years old in March, his mental powers are unimpaired.

GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

Accidental Deaths—A Pleasant Reunion—Advices from the Virginia Side, &c.

Frederick, Md., Sunday, Jan. 12.

Last night, while on guard duty at the railroad station, Lewis Hoag, of Company I, Third Wisconsin Regiment, was accidentally shot and instantly killed by one of his comrades.

On Friday night a magnificent reunion was given to the officers of our army by Col. Maulsby, of the Maryland Home Brigade. It took place at the Colonel's mansion, one mile from town, on the Harper's Ferry Turnpike. The mansion was built, before the Revolution, of brick imported from England.

At the front entrance of the mansion was a large transparency, lettered "Welcome you defenders of our country," and at the end of the hall another, "The Union, one and inseparable, it must and shall be preserved." Carriages containing the officers and their ladies, commenced arriving at 8 P. M., and continued until 10. It is estimated that there were about 450 ladies and gentlemen present. The delegations of officers from all the regiments represented, proceeded in a body from the ante-room to the parlor, and were individually introduced to the proprietor of the mansion and to his accomplished wife and daughter. The hall was decorated with the Stars and Stripes, and State flags of the regiments, producing a delightful effect upon the senses.

After an hour's promenade in the hall, the ball was opened by Gen. Banks with Mrs. Maulsby, followed by Col. Maulsby and Mrs. Banks, and a full floor. Dancing continued until midnight, when the side-rooms were thrown open. Subsequently dancing was again resumed, and continued at intervals until three o'clock in the morning, when the wearied but delighted guests sought their respective homes.

Gen. Banks' entire Staff, with their ladies, as also those of Brigadiers Abercrombie and Hamilton, were present.

Last week five exchanged Confederate prisoners stopped here a few hours, on their way homeward. Their names were Jonah Orrison, Robert Drain, Arthur Dawson, J. H. Cusick and Joseph E. Murphy. A part of them were very defiant, threatening to return to the army and revenge what they considered gross ill-treatment during their captivity.

Private intelligence from Hancock goes to show, that one day last week, a portion of the Connecticut Fifth and New-York Twenty-eighth regiments crossed the river, and advanced four or five miles into Virginia, to a house, where they found and brought away one cannon, and twenty muskets and sabres; also a considerable amount of minor implements of warfare.

When the rebel troops, under Gen. Jackson, approached Bath, previous to their attack on Hancock, two companies and a section of Union artillery retreated towards the latter place. On arriving nearly opposite, where there was a portion of a Pennsylvania regiment, all retired over the river, leaving behind their camp equipage, etc. Shortly afterward, Gen. Jackson's force appeared, and shelled the town, doing scarcely any appreciable damage. On his retiring, our troops recrossed into Virginia, and repossessed themselves of most of the property left there.

Sergeant Bingham, of the Twelfth Indiana Regiment, was killed near the mouth of the Antietan last night by the accidental bursting of a loaded shell. It appears that he had walked across the river on the ice, and on returning found one of the enemy's shells, which, in attempting to ignite, burst, wounding him so severely that he died in a few hours. He was a brother of Capt. Bingham, Assistant Quartermaster of Gen. Banks' division, and had just previously received the appointment of Second Lieutenant.

The wagon camp of our division has been in a marked state of activity for some days past. It is located in a large field adjacent to the city. Capt. C. K. Marks, of Pennsylvania, the chief wagon master is untiring and very efficient in his position. He is greatly aided in his arduous duties by Mr. Francis Pfeiffer, a nephew of the celebrated European tourist, who is the chief mechanic of the train, and who personally superintends all the manufacturing and repairing shops. Just at present horse shoeing is among the principal employments, and thirty to forty good workmen in this line of business would be immediately engaged on application to Mr. Pfeiffer.

Advices from Martinsburgh, of the 9th instant, states that there are no regulars of the rebel army there. All the troops at Winchester, excepting 150 militia, had left for Morgan County to join Gen. Jackson's command, who, it was understood, was to attack Romney.

It was reported at Martinsburgh that a fight had actually taken place at Romney, and that the rebel loss was one hundred killed, seventy wounded, and two hundred taken prisoners. This was reported by a rebel militia Captain. The militia speak in unqualified language about their opposition to the Confederate Government, and live only in hopes that we will take possession of their country and maintain our ground. Coffee, when it could be obtained, sold for fifty cents a pound; salt, $9@$10 per sack, and the only quality to be obtained was the sediment of last year's fish barrels.

Passes are issued at Martinsburgh to well-known Secessionists only, to visit the interior. They are printed on a very common kind of brown wrapping paper, two and a half by four inches, and read as follows:

Provost-Marshal's Office, ——, 186-.
Pass Mr. —— to ——. By order of
Maj.-Gen. T. J. JACKSON.
Q. A. Nadenbush, Provost-Marshal.

Ten cent calico sold for 40c. The supplies were obtained from Richmond.

In addition to the hitherto-reported force under Gen. Jackson, it may be added that Gen. Carson's militia were present against their will at Hancock.

On New-Year's morning the citizens of Berkley County erected a cheap Union flag near Dam No. 4, which remained flying four days, when a party from Shepardstown came and took it down, and trailed it through the streets of the town until it was torn into shreds. During their visit they called at the house of James Greenwood, and searched for another flag said to be there, but which his family had concealed. Greenwood, who is a refugee, had previously clothed his children in dresses representing the "Stars and Stripes," in defiance of secession threats.

Capt. Collis, of Gen. Banks' Body Guard, has received an appointment as Major from Governor Curtin, and will increase his corps to a battalion, including an engineer company, as soon as his services as Judge Advocate can be dispensed with without detriment.

The first Maryland Regiment, Col. Kenly, have strongly intrenched themselves at Old Fort Frederick, above Hancock, where they are frequently reconnoitered at a distance by small bodies of the enemy. He has sufficient ordnance to maintain himself there, as well as to command the railroad opposite.

I have as yet received no definite intelligence from Romney. Visitors here to-day from Hancock report that the enemy has burnt the town of Bath, and will burn other towns to prevent their being occupied by our troops as Winter quarters.

DEATHS SINCE THE ENTRY OF THE REGIMENTS INTO THE SERVICE.

Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, (Col. Geary,) to Jan. 4, 1862.

Private Jas. Brown, Co. E, Aug. 6, Sandy Hook, typhoid fever, buried at camp.

Private Jas. McGoldrick, Co. I, Aug. 5, Sandy Hook, accidentally shot, body sent home.

Private Geo. B. Root, Co. B, Sept. 17, Point of Rocks, typhoid fever, body sent home.

Private John Grant, Co. C, Sept. 23, Nolan's Ferry, accidentally shot, body sent home.

Private David R. Manly, Co. D, Oct. 1, Point of Rocks, phthisis pulmonalis, body sent home.

Private Daniel Swank, Co. N, Oct. 14, Point of Rocks, compression of the brain, buried in Episcopal church-yard.

Private Cyrus Heizey, Co. C, Oct. 16, Point of Rocks, congestive fever, body sent home.

Private Ed. Pendergrast, Co. F, Oct. 22, Point of Rocks, typhoid fever, died in general hospital.

Private Jos. Lance, Co. F, Nov. 1, Sandy Hook, drowned while on picket duty, body sent home.

Private Geo. U. Sommers, Co. M, Nov. 6, Point of Rocks, typhoid fever, body sent home.

Private T. C. S. Long, Co. B, Nov. 7, Westmoreland, typhoid pneumonia, while on furlough.

Thirteenth Massachusetts, (Col. Leonard,) from Dec. 16, 1861, to Dec. 31, 1861.

Private John S. Spencer, Co. B, Sept. 15, Sandy Hook, killed in action, body sent home.

Private Louis Kitteredge, Co. B, Nov. 23, Baltimore, consumption, buried in Baltimore.

Private John Burkap, Co. K, Dec. 9, Williamsport, hernia, body sent home.

Private Geo. C. Hanaden, Co. K, Dec. 29, Williamsport, heart disease, body sent home.

Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, (Col. Murphy,) to Dec, 31, 1861.

Musician, Asa Blevin, Jr., Band, Oct. 4, Darnestown, diphtheria, body sent home.

Corporal Louis S. Metz, Co. C, Nov. 4, Muddy Branch, congestion brain, body sent home.

Corporal Jos. J. Mercer, Co. B, Nov. 22, Muddy Branch, typhoid fever, body sent home.

Private Henry Stronger, Co. D, Dec. 14 general hospital, typhoid fever, buried at Baltimore.

Private Andrew Keegan, Co. B, Dec. 27, general hospital, phthisis.

Private Jos. A. F. Young, Co. C, Dec. 28, Philadelphia, consumption, died at home.

Twelfth Massachusetts, (Col. Webster,) June 20, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862.

Private Rufus A. Peck, Co. I, Sept. 28, Muddy Branch, accidently killed, buried near camp.

Private Oliver Lounger, Co. K, Oct. 8, Muddy Branch, typhoid fever, body sent home.

Private Edward McMahon, Co. E, Oct. 25, Muddy Branch, typhoid fever, body sent home.

Twelfth Indiana, (Col. Link,) to Jan. 2, 1862.

Private Edward Easler, Co. B, June —, Indianapolis, fever, buried at Indianapolis.

Private David Braffet, Co. I, June 22, Camp Wallace, measles, taken to Gran County.

Private A. S. Black, Co. E, June 23, Camp Wallace, lung fever, buried in camp.

Private Geo. Sanders, Co. F, July —, Newburgh, Ind., shot accidentally, buried at Newburgh.

Private Benj. Coon, Co. I, Aug. 3, near Sandy Hook, fever, buried at Pleasant Valley.

Private Oran Swineford, Co. I, Sept. 20, Darnestown, fever, buried in camp.

Private Isaac Hadley, Co. I, Oct. 28, Sharpburgh, pneumonia, buried at Sharpesburgh.

Private Charles Wooster, Co. H, Dec. 27, Sharpsburgh, typhoid fever, buried at Sharpsburgh.

Nineteenth New-York, (Col. Ledlie,) to Jan. 1, 1862.

Private Joseph Winters, Co. C, June 28, Kalorama, D. C., drowned, buried near camp.

Private John Ellis, Co. C, Oct. 11, general hospital, typhoid fever, buried at Baltimore.

Private Henry Hoagland, Co. A, Dec. 16, general hospital, typhoid fever, buried at Frederick, Md.

Private Jas. Sullivan, Co. B, Dec. 31, general hospital, typhoid fever, body sent home.

First Maryland, (Col. Kenley,) to Jan 1. 1862.

Private Henry Shipley, Co. H, Aug. 5, general hospital, typhoid, buried at Hagerstown.

Private Waters Redman, Co. F, July 30, general hospital, typhoid, buried at Hagerstown.

Private James McLevy, Co. A., Aug. 16, Hagerstown, stabbed by a citizen.

Musician Nicholas Rhinehart, Co. I, Aug. 17, Williamsport, pneumonia, buried at Williamsport.

Private Henry Neiman, Co. C, Sept. 25, Williamsport, typhoid fever, buried at Williamsport.

Private Solomon Hook, Co. D, Sept. 25, Williamsport, typhoid fever, buried at Williamsport.

Private Dan McGalaghan, Co. I, Oct. 1, Sharpsburgh, killed by a member of his company.

Corporal John T. Cozine, Co. E, Dec. 10, Baltimore, chronic diarrhœa, on furlough.

Private Chas. Folle, Co. E, Dec. 16, Baltimore, consumption, on furlough.

Private Adam Feitzel, Co. K, Dec. 29, Four Locks, typhoid fever.

Private Geo. Seamen, Co. K, Dec. 29, Four Locks, typhoid fever.

None of the other regiments have yet furnished a list.

THE AFFAIR AT BATH, VA.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. JACKSON.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle, Jan. 13.

We had this morning a visit from Mr. Schoonmaker, who was at Hancock, Va., during the recent attack of the rebels on that point, and learn from him some interesting particulars of the part which our boys took in the affair. It appears that Capt. R. H. Patterson's cavalry was stationed near Hancock, on the Potomac, while an Illinois regiment occupied a position near Bath, the headquarters of the command being at a large house on the road leading from the latter point to Hancock. Lieut. Stewart had been over at Bath, and hearing that the rebels were advancing in some force along the Winchester road, he sent to Capt. Patterson for a detachment of forty men with which to repel them. The men were dispatched him without delay, and meeting them on the way, he put himself at their head, and had almost reached the village of Bath when Sergeant Beltzhoover informed him that there must be rebels in the neighborhood, as there was then even a secession flag flying from one of the windows of the principal hotel. At this moment, a regiment of rebel cavalry, under the famous Col. Ashley, was seen advancing, and the order to retreat was given, but just as the Sergeant, who, with the Lieutenant, was riding in front along the narrow road, was in the act of wheeling, his horse, which served as a sort of protection for those behind, fell, riddled with balls. The rider, however, escaped.

Our boys finding themselves in the presence of a vastly superior force, fell rapidly back for a time, and then slackening their speed, continued their retreat in excellent order toward Hancock. On the road leading to the latter point, stood, as we have stated, the house at which the headquarters of the Illinois boys were located. A negro, who had been detached by Capt. Patterson to carry Lieut. Stewart his arms, seeing our men return, imagined that the enemy was close at their heels, and, calling at the house alluded to, so alarmed the Illinoians that they threw down their arms, and were fleeing towards Patterson's camp at the top of their speed, when Lieut. Hancock came up, and not only stopped their flight, but formed them into line, and made preparations to receive the enemy. Moving them into a field near the road, he waited until the vanguard of the pursuing rebels came up, when he let them have a volley which emptied nine saddles, and compelled them to beat a hasty retreat. The party secured five horses, and, gathering up their baggage, retreated leisurely to Hancock, Lieut. Stewart and his men having preceded them some time before.

The rebels now came up, and selecting a favorable position for the purpose, commenced shelling Hancock from one of their heavy Parrott guns. The first shell struck the hotel, and Mr. Schoonmaker describes the alarm which it occasioned as extreme beyond description. These Parrott shells, he states, make a fearful noise in their passage through the air, which once heard can never be forgotten. The guests of the hotel beat a speedy retreat from the house, and the night was passed in the woods adjoining. We should state, perhaps, that Lieut. Fleming, with a section of the Hampton Battery of artillery, was stationed at the other side of Bath at the time the rebels came up. His men, together with the Illinoisans in the neighborhood, retreated on the appearance of the enemy, and crossing the Potomac, reached Hancock without sustaining any loss whatever.

This all took place on Saturday evening, the darkness being such that the Lieutenant was unable to say how many of the enemy were killed. Our boys all escaped, reaching Hancock with the loss of but a single horse, which was more than made good by the capture of five from the rebels. Mr. Schoonmaker was in Hancock at the time Lieut. Stewart came in with his men. He speaks of their demeanor in the highest terms of praise, and states that he received great credit for the coolness and judgment manifested in conducting the retreat. Lieut. Hancock's exploit was the theme of every tongue, and was an admirably planned affair. Lieut. Stewart, we may state, is a resident of East Liberty, and served as a Captain in the three months' campaign. Lieut. Hancock is a resident of Alleghany, and has the reputation of a cool and determined officer. Both did well, and their friends will hear of the fact with feelings of no ordinary gratification.

THE REBEL GEN. JACKSON.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* gives the following sketch of the rebel Gen. Jackson, who has recently been "demonstrating" along the Potomac:

In the year 1835 this Jackson was one of the Freshman Class, entering Yale College—then a youth about sixteen or seventeen years of age. This class was a large one, numbering 135—larger, in fact, than any which at that time had entered the college. It contained a due proportion of Southern students. At that day all the classes contained more students from the South than in these later years. One-fourth, perhaps, of the whole number were from the Slave States. I think it would have been generally conceded that this Jackson was the ablest Southern student in the class, and indeed in the college. The writer above quoted has described him correctly—"a fiery Georgian of great ability." He could not have been characterized, while in college, by any words more fitting. High-spirited, a little haughty and overbearing, but on the whole not uncompanionable—a vigorous thinker—an accomplished scholar—a ready writer and debater, he was regarded as one of the lights of the class of 1839. The reference to his literary abilities, in the passage which we have quoted, does not overstate the matter. Some pieces of his poetry have from time to time strayed through our Northern papers, and have been much admired. He figured with considerable notoriety in the Mexican war. He was for a time United States Minister to Austria. He has held for some years the office of Judge in the Courts of Georgia, and has been generally a very prominent man in that part of the country ever since his studies were closed.

The writer of this article was of the same class with Jackson, at Yale, and in a little private album, in which are recorded the autographs of the class, the entry made by Jackson a short time before graduation, reads as follows:

HENRY R. JACKSON,
Athens,
Georgia.

Yale Col.

"Amicus usque ad aras."

The times through which we are now passing give a strange meaning to this Latin motto (freely translated, "A friend to the last.") Read amid the conflict and noise of our present civil war, the words have a mournful interest.

A SUPPOSED SECESSIONIST ARRESTED.

From the Boston Journal, Jan. 13.

Francis H. Murdock was arrested in Leicester on Saturday by U. S. officer Bicknell, of this city, and this morning was examined before U. S. Commissioner C. W. Tuttle, on a complaint which charged him with giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States. The only witnesses introduced were two brothers of the prisoner, both residents of Leicester, who testified that he had lived with his family in Macon, Georgia, for several years, but within the last three or four months had been North three times. The first time he came only to New-York, and wrote from there to his brother, informing him of his arrival and also of his intended return. The second time he came to Leicester and remained some days, stating as his reason for coming that he had been sent by a man who lived in Macon to bring some money to his sick mother in New-Jersey. The third and last time he came, he had under his care a Mrs. Russell, a Connecticut woman, whose husband paid him for accompanying her North. Since his arrival he has expressed a desire to get his family here, and made application for work by which he might be able to get an honest living.

There being no evidence which showed any criminal transaction on the part of the defendant, District-Attorney Lothrop said he should not ask to have him held for trial. The Commissioner, therefore, ordered his discharge, stating, however, that the circumstances were of a suspicious character and that he considered the Government justified in investigating the matter.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

KENTUCKY.

FROM GREEN RIVER.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

Munfordsville, Ky., Jan. 8.

Green River, now the theatre of such vast warlike operations at different points of its course, is a deep, rapid stream, greenish in appearance, and most excellent to the taste. It is formed by numerous springs, and is said to retain its iciness through the hot Summer months. At all times of the day, the soldiers from the many regiments here located can be seen with their canteens and pails, returning laden with the delicious nectar. The ascent and descent of the rocky bluff is a serious matter. In many places it is nearly perpendicular, and it requires all the surefootedness of the mountain goat to traverse it safely. Many an unlucky wight has almost reached the top, then slipped, and spilled all his hard-earned beverage, perchance dropped his pail in the frantic effort to save himself, and, indeed, there have been two or three quite serious casualties in consequence of losing the foothold, and being precipitated to the seemingly "bottomless pit."

This river, in almost its entire course, rolls on between abrupt, stony hills, and walls of rocks.

Our forces now have possession of both sides of this river, and the consequent advantage of these lofty summits, for positions—both offensive and defensive. Upon some of these heights commanding the railroad bridge and Nashville pike, batteries are placed, so that in case of the approach of the enemy, they can produce both a cross and enfilading fire. One encampment extends for a mile around the village—the regiments being mostly located on gently rising acclivities, affording excellent drainage to the rains which just now fall in abundance. Our force is large and effective—well proportioned in its organization—embracing infantry of the line, light infantry, riflemen, cavalry, and several batteries of artillery—constituting, in fact, a complete military organization in itself. Our lines of pickets now embrace the entire range of the late battle-ground, sweeping nearly to the base of the famous "Summer-seat."

On Sunday, Jan. 5, the Thirty-fourth Illinois were on picket duty, under command of Lieut.-Col Bosworth; the picket line at that time, under his direction, extended further southward than at any previous time since our arrival. That night, in consequence of the heavy rains, Green River had swollen to quite a height—so much that it completely covered a bridge thrown across by Col. Willich, of the Thirty-second Indiana, and next morning it was carried down stream. A pontoon, constructed under the supervision of Lieut.-Col. Bosworth, Thirty-fourth Illinois, remained firm in its place, and is now the only bridge at this point. The night the Thirty-fourth were out on picket was extremely dark and stormy, affording every opportunity to the rebels to attack us. About 2 A. M., Jan. 6, Gen. McCook sent over ten companies of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth U. S. regulars, as a reserve, under command of Major King. On this morning, Lieut.-Col. Bosworth, Major Leranway, Capt. Van Tassel, and a squad of men belonging to the Thirty-fourth, accompanied by Capts. Mussey and Swain, of the regular service, made a reconnoitre around and over "Summer-seat," finding no traces of the enemy except a spur and an old countersign—"Osceola"—showing that but a short time previous the enemy's pickets had been there established.

This morning something new has occurred, and the camp is inspired with new animation. The news is, that a body of rebels, with a flag of truce, are at our picket lines. All sorts of speculations are rife as to their object.

Lieut.-Col. Bosworth and Maj. Leranway having been down to the picket line and seen the rebel officers, I am enabled to get all that is yet known about it outside of the division headquarters. About 11 o'clock, A. M., a flag of truce was seen approaching our lines just below a small culvert bridge on the railroad. The escort, consisting of some twenty-five rebels, stopped at the bridge, while two officers—a Major and Captain, finely dressed, and handsomely mounted—were received by Col. Starkweather, of the First Wisconsin, his regiment being then on picket duty at a log house on the Woodsonville pike, where he made his headquarters. Their dispatches were sent to Gen. McCook, the officers waiting for a response, meantime, at the house. The general opinion is that this flag of truce was designed as a *ruse*—that under cover of it they thought it possible that they might be conducted to Gen. McCook's headquarters, situated on the north side of the river, and thus be enabled to ascertain the strength of our outposts, the condition of the railroad bridge and the number of our forces. They never entered the outside of our picket line, nor could they possibly discover the strength of our lines. Col. Starkweather this morning detached a squad or two of men, under command of a commissioned officer, and upon their return they reported seeing several squads of rebels not far from our lines, a considerable force of rebel cavalry some distance south, and were positive they saw a battery of artillery.

Col. Kirk, of the Thirty-fourth, has been for some time acting Brigadier-General, Gen. Wood having been ordered to Bardstown, where he is now, I understand, in command of a large force of troops. Adjt. Leavitt, also of the Thirty-fourth, is now acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

To-night, Jan. 8, at precisely 5:45 P. M., a locomotive and train crossed the railroad bridge for the first time. The repairs are now completed, and the good work will progress speedily. As the train passed over the bridge, the engine pouring forth a continuous scream from its iron lungs, the enthusiasm throughout the camp was unbounded. From Johnson's, Rosecrans', Negley's and Wood's brigades, cheer after cheer could be heard, as they ascended from amidst the hills, producing an electric power as they died in gentle reverberations, like far distant mountain echoes. The glad hour seems now to have come. Bowling Green! is now the watchword. The omens are auspicious. May our success be complete. I have the best of reasons for believing that our *corps d'armee* will move *en masse* as far South as Cave City, within the next five days.

FROM ZOLLICOFFER'S CAMP.

From the Somerset Camp Journal, Jan. 7.

Mr. Winter, who has been in the custody of the rebels for some two weeks past, arrived in Somerset Saturday evening last, and took up lodgings at the Ingram House. He is a native of Georgia, but has been a resident of South Carolina some years. Traveling from home when the secession of his State took place, and not agreeing with the suicidal act, he chose not again to take up his residence in the pestiferous and petulant little Commonwealth. Hence, he had for some time made his stopping place in Meigs County, Tenn. A reign of terror having made that section too warm for a Unionist to remain comfortable, he left Tennessee with the intention of making his way into the lines of the Federal army.

On his way, he and his companion, Joe Nealy, were captured by an independent thieving company, that has some sort of understanding with Zollicoffer, and taken to his camps. After staying under arrest several days, a propitious moment offered, and during a storm at night he escaped from the guard-tent, where a number of soldiers were watching over him. Storms are noble institutions at times. The senior editor of the *Journal* left Gen. Zollicoffer at Knoxville, some four months ago, under similar circumstances. Mr. Winter informs us that the rebel soldiers are poorly clothed.

We asked him how their clothing compared with the Federals. He replied it was not near so good. The men under Zollicoffer are about eight or nine thousand, and great dissatisfaction prevails. They are expecting a fight, and send out a large picket force at night. There has been no considerable reinforcements sent forward to Zollicoffer. He has received in the last ten days four pieces of artillery, and about five hundred men. This news we regard as perfectly reliable. How long till we give them an opportunity to fight?

THE NATIONAL COURT.

From the Louisville Journal, Jan. 11.

A special term of this Court, Hon. Bland Ballard presiding, commenced in this city on Monday last, and will be adjourned to-day. There were but few criminal cases called, but a large amount of civil business came up.

As before announced, Mr. W. G. Overton, who is charged with aiding the rebellion, and who is now resting under indictment for the same, was admitted to bail for his appearance in the sum of $1,000.

John A. McCoy, who is charged with a high misdemeanor in having enlisted men for the rebel army, had his case continued until the April term.

H. Franko, of New-Orleans, who is charged with dealing in contraband goods, and otherwise aiding the rebellion, forfeited his bond for appearance in the sum of $5,000, and his goods to the value of $6,000 were condemned and ordered to be sold. Franko has returned to New-Orleans.

A large amount of other contraband goods were likewise condemned, and will be sold for the benefit of the Government.

No indictment had been returned by the Grand Jury at the hour of adjournment last evening.

The Federal Court will convene at Covington on Monday.

ARRESTS IN HARRISON COUNTY.

On Wednesday last, Col. Warner caused the arrest of two parties on the charge of treason. One of these—Kennedy Perrin—is a brother of Judge S. C. Perrin, of Covington. Mr. Perrin resisted the officer who made the arrest, but upon his ordering a squad of soldiers to charge bayonets, he surrendered at discretion. John Hicks, the other party, has made himself obnoxious to the Union citizens of Harrison County, by his secession proclivities.

GEN. BUCKNER'S TAXES.

The household effects of Gen. S. B. Buckner, to the amount of $200, were sold in Louisville on Saturday, to meet taxes which had fallen due.

MISSOURI.

FROM GEN. PRICE'S CAMP.

Correspodence of the St. Louis Republican.

Rolla, Friday, Jan. 10, 1862.

I feel a peculiar pleasure in relating the details contained in this letter, because of the entire confidence I have in their truth. They are obtained from Mr. F. H. Warren, a citizen of Springfield, who arrived here from that place yesterday. My informant is well known to all Green County men, and is vouched for, by many gentlemen of my acquaintance, as a most worthy and reliable gentleman. He is thorough-going in his Union sentiments, of good intelligence, and a careful observer.

Mr. Warren left Springfield last Tuesday morning, on a pass obtained through the personal influence of Col. Rogers, which enabled him to pass the pickets without interruption. Although subject to insult and injury while at home, he was nevertheless untrammeled in his observation of passing events, and I cannot do better than tell his story just as he told it, without any attempt at method or aggregation.

Gen. Price, with his whole command, was still at Springfield. Rains', McBride's, Green's, Parsons', Slack's and Harris' Divisions were all there, Harris himself being absent—the whole rebel force thus mentioned not exceeding eight thousand men, divided into two classes, Confederate soldiers (5,000) and State Guards, (about 3,000.) The 5,000 Confederate soldiers were enlisted by Gen. Price from the State Guard, thereby securing to himself the position of Major-General in the Confederate army. The remaining three thousand State Guards are those who refused to enter regularly into the service of the so-called Confederate States of America. There are no troops at Springfield or in the State, so far as my informant could learn, other than those mentioned. In order to show that Mr. Warren's estimate of the strength of Price's army is correct, I will mention that he witnessed a review of the Confederate troops, at which he was enabled to make an accurate estimate of their number. The State Guard were quartered in houses in the town, whilst the Confederates were encamped outside the town near the Fair ground. The population of Springfield has never exceeded, perhaps never reached, three thousand, and the number of the State Guard may thus be approximatly ascertained by the capacity of the houses in the town to give them quarters. Of course, if the town in its palmy days did not provide quarters for a population greater than 2,500 or 3,000, it cannot now, although partly deserted by its citizens, furnish similar quarters for more than that number of soldiers. I think this statement, especially when taken in connection with Mr. Julian's statement, mentioned in a former letter, establishes the fact satisfactorily, that Gen. Price at this time, has an effective force considerable less than 10,000.

The condition and spirit of this runt of an army is a matter of interest and importance. If they were well fed, well clothed, well armed, healthy, and in good spirits, although small in numbers compared with our army, they might still give us some trouble in ridding the State of their presence. But this was not the case. Many of them are sick of measles and other diseases, and totally unfit for duty, and all more or less destitute of clothing suitable for the season. Those enrolled as Confederate soldiers are the best provided, having received a limited supply of shoes and other clothing from the South, and they, being pretty well armed, declare their determination to stand their ground at Springfield, and give us battle. But the State Guards are almost totally demoralized. Ragged, poorly armed, and dispirited, the time of service of a great many of them about expiring, they openly declare their unwillingness to fight another battle. Mr. Warren says he heard a good many say they had been deceived in regard to the war, and were resolved, as soon as their time of enlistment was up, to quit the war and go home and throw themselves upon the chances of personal security on account of what they had already done. He heard one Captain in the State Guard declare that he and the most of his company had been forced into the service; that he was now and had always been a Union man; that at the battle of Wilson's Creek he did not fire a gun, and did not intend to do so in any engagement at which he might be compelled to be present, and that when the time of the State Guard service was out, (which will be about the 12th inst.,) he intended to go home. Mr. Warren says the State Guard boys were generally discouraged, and it was evident that branch of the rebel service would soon disband.

There are no fortifications made or being made at Springfield.

It was generally understood there were five or six regiments of Arkansas troops below, under the command of McIntosh, who was subject to the orders of Gen. Price, and who would come whenever he ordered them. It was said McIntosh had been appointed a Brigadier-General, superseding McCulloch, who had been ordered to the Potomac. The rebels claimed to have forty pieces of ordnance, but Mr. Warren said he could only count twenty-three, which, with the six or eight pieces received lately from Arkansas, would make about thirty guns. Among the guns received from below were two rifled cannon. There seemed to have been a scarcity of regular grape shot, so they were engaged in making cannon cartridges, using, in the place of the round grape, pieces of chains, slugs of iron, nails, &c.

About the first of the month a train of one hundred wagons was sent to Jacksonsport, under the command of Col. Rogers. My informant thinks it was sent after powder and clothing.

The whole rebel force consisted chiefly of mounted infantry, and there was little or no effort made to increase their effectiveness by drilling. The State Guards refused to drill at all. Mr. W. says he was told they had a good many prisoners, many of whom were closely confined in the jail, and others were out on parole. He corroborates the statement heretofore published, that a large number of rebels are moving into Arkansas with all their effects, and that for some time past large numbers of slaves daily passed through Springfield on their way to Dixie. He mentions particularly the sending of hogs down into Arkansas, but says Gen. Price had issued an order forbidding any more from being sent out of the State.

The fate of Walter Gault had not been fixed when he left. The report that the notorious Dr. Davis and Bill Campbell had been killed proves untrue; they were, however, both badly wounded, and it was thought Campbell would lose his arm. Mr. Warren reports a fight between McIntosh—not the Brigadier-General mentioned above, but the Chief of the Creek Nation—and the Union Indians under O-Port-La-Hole. Chief McIntosh sent a dispatch to Fayetteville, which was thence sent to Springfield, that he had encountered O-Port-La-Hole and defeated him, killing one hundred of his braves, but did not state his own loss. It was also reported among the Secessionists that there had been a fight between rebel troops and some Home Guards at Ozark, in which they say they killed twelve of the Guards, and only lost two on their side.

The telegraph wire, as far up as Bolivar, has been taken down and sent South, along with two or three printing offices. This was done by order of McCulloch before he left.

The rebels said they had 13,000 stand of extra arms. There is, doubtless, some truth in this, for it is well known that all the rebels who returned home in November and December left their arms in camp by order of Gen. Price.

Mr. Warren says Treasury Notes, of the denomination of five, ten, twenty and fifty dollars, bearing eight per cent. interest, payable in two years, are in circulation about Springfield.

Gen. Price was ever on the alert, keeping out an efficient and numerous picket service in every direction, that scoured the country daily for a distance of twenty to thirty miles.

The work of pressing property continued. Every wagon for thirty miles around had been taken, and many farmers had been utterly stripped of every conceivable kind of forage. To such an extent had this been carried, that Gen. Price had issued an order requiring his men in no case to take more than half what a man had. How kind in the General! But the process of taking half to-day and half to-morrow, well kept up, soon left the poor fellows with nothing. Stores and shops were thus pressed, and for all thus taken, there was no better pay than unauthorized receipts in the nature of State scrip.

On the way in, Mr. Warren heard that a portion of Col. Carr's troops, under Capt. Wood, had succeeded in capturing the notoriously infamous bandit, Hawthorn, but that afterwards their prisoner, unfortunately, made his escape.

At Springfield, it was thought by some that Gen. Price, if not attacked, intended to make an incursion into Southern Kansas.

Mr. Warren says the loyal men of the Southwest send up a unanimous voice for Sigel to be sent out there, and that the rebels are equally unanimous in their maledictions against the Dutch General.

I have now told Mr. Warren's whole story. Assuring the reader of the reliability of my informant, I leave him to draw his own conclusions as to the prospects of a battle at Springfield, and of the rebel cause genreally.

THE MOVEMENT FROM CAIRO.

A correspondent of the *Republican* writes from Cairo, under date of Jan. 8:

"On Friday morning the expedition starts, the point of departure being Fort Holt, on the Kentucky shore. Of the real object of the expedition, and the numbers to be engaged in it, I will venture no opinion, as it might let the rebels know exactly what they wish to. One thing is apparently evident, and that is, that we will not return without a battle, and one of some magnitude, unless the Confederates retreat.

The soldiers are better drilled, better armed, and twice as effective as at any time since the war broke out. Camp Beauregard, a short distance from Mayfield, Ky., will doubtless be visited first, and if the rebels stand, a battle will be fought there. At Camp B. there are now about 80,000 secession troops, and as they are fortified, a desperate stand will be highly probable. Could reinforcements be sent from Columbus, the Union troops would have to contend against heavy odds, but half a dozen of the gunboats are ready for action, and under command of Commodore Foote, will keep the garrison occupied there meanwhile. Accompanying the expedition, I will be able to send the earliest possible intelligence in regard to its progress and results. Gen. Grant will command in person, and a force from Paducah will join them from here, I understand.

As I write, tokens of the glad excitement in some of the camps is manifest by the loud cheering that comes on the night-air across the drear waste of mud between here and the barracks. To-morrow, Gen. McClernand and his brigade leave for Paducah, and their late quarters will be occupied by the new arrivals.

At Bird's Point, the expedition which left to capture a cavalry force near Charleston, were not only unsuccessful, but suffered a disaster. The troops—in all some 1,300 in number, and under the command of Col. Purcell—were marching rapidly, about midnight, to arrive at and surround the hostile camp, when they were suddenly fired upon by the foe, who had learned of their coming and lay in ambush. The soldiers immediately discharged a volley in return, but it is not known with what effect, while the cavalry pursued, but unsuccessfully. Four were killed and ten wounded on the Union side, all of whom belonged to the Iowa Tenth. It was impossible to obtain their names this evening. Col. Purcell's command encamped on the spot where they were fired at, and the enemy having fled beyond reach, they returned next morning to Bird's Point, in pursuance of orders.

The floating batteries, about which so much has been said, bid fair, after all, not to be brought into use. They are lying at the levee, with no guns on, and Gen. HALLECK, I understand, has concluded not to use them."

ANOTHER SUCCESS.

OTTERVILLE, Jan. 10, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, Commanding Department of the Missouri:

On the 8th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., Majors TERRENCE and HUBBARD, with 450 men, attacked POINDEXTER, with 1,000 to 1,300 men, on Silver Creek. The enemy were totally routed, with heavy loss. Seven left dead on the field, many carried off, from fifty to seventy-five wounded. Our loss reported at four killed. The rebel camp was destroyed, and a large number of horses and arms taken. A heavy fog alone saved them from complete destruction. The number of prisoners taken is reported at thirty.

(Signed,) JOHN PALMER,
Brigadier-General.

GEN. PRICE'S "DAY OVER."

HEADQUARTERS, ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2, 1862.

To Major-Gen. D. Hunter:

PRICE was at Springfield two days ago, and has probably been attacked by two thousand of our cavalry to-day. If necessary, they will soon be sustained by artillery and infantry. He will leave this State either willingly or forcibly. His day is over. Encourage JOHN ROSS and friendly Creeks.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

REGULATIONS OF TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION IN MISSOURI.

1. From and after this date the transportation and travel of the Department of the Missouri, by land and water, will be under joint military and Custom-house control and surveillance.

2. No steamboats or other crafts will be permitted to carry freights or passengers, except those commissioned by the Quartermaster in charge of transportation in this city. And no boat or other craft shall be so commissioned which is not duly enrolled and registered at some Custom-house on the Ohio River, or the Mississippi above Cairo.

3. No railroad car, stage coach, or vehicle running west or westwardly from the Mississippi River, will be permitted to convey freights or passengers, without strict compliance with regulations of the Treasury Department at Washington, which require that all freights, of whatever nature, except such as may be under military orders, shall be covered by a Custom-house permit, and that all baggage of travelers shall be carefully inspected and duly sealed by a Custom-house officer.

4. Every person or company owning a steamboat, or other craft, and desiring to do business on the rivers from and to the port of St. Louis, will, immediately after the publication of these regulations, be required to make written application to the Quartermaster in charge of transportation in this city, for permission, accompanying the same with a statement, under oath, of the true owner, or owners, of said steamboat or craft, and the amount of interest of each person or company in said steamboat or craft, whether in trust or otherwise, their places of residence and of business, and also the name and residence of each officer and pilot employed or to be employed on the same; and any change in the ownership of said steamboat or craft, or in the officers or pilots thereof, shall also be reported in like manner.

5. All officers, pilots, and river employes on any steamboat or craft, shall take the following oath, to wit:

"I solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States, and support and sustain the Constitution and laws thereof; that I will maintain the National sovereignty paramount to that of all State, county, or confederate powers; that I will discourage, discountenance and forever oppose secession, rebellion, and disintegration of the Federal Union; that I disclaim and denounce all faith and fellowship with the so-called Confederate States and Confederate armies, and pledge my honor, my property, and my life, to the performance of this, my solemn oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States of America."

6. When application has been made agreeably to the foregoing rule, it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster in charge of transportation to institute such further investigation as he may deem requisite as to the character of the loyalty of the owner or owners, the officers and pilots of such steamboat or craft, and if they be found unexceptionable, he shall issue his commission to the owners or master thereof, to carry freights and passengers on the rivers within this military district. But such commission shall entitle no boat to receive any freight, other than such as may be under military orders, which is not covered by a Custom-house permit, and every boat must take out the customary clearance before leaving this port.

7. The object of the foregoing is to suppress and entirely prevent any aid or assistance to, or communication with, any person or persons (directly or indirectly) disloyal to or in arms against the Federal authority of the United States.

8. If any owner, officer or pilot of any steamboat or other craft, shall do any act contrary to the object expressed in the foregoing section, such act shall cause the forfeiture of said steamboat or craft to the Federal Government, and such owner, officer or pilot be subjected to the pains and penalties prescribed by the Articles of War, for giving aid to the enemy.

The Articles of War referred to above are in the following words:

ART. 56. Whosoever shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals or ammunition, or shall knowingly harbor or protect an enemy, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a Court-martial.

ART. 57. Whosoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a Court-martial.

9. At any point within this Military Department, where there may be no Inspector or other Custom-house agent, it shall be the duty of the officer in command of the nearest military post to act in the place of such Inspector or agent; and when any duly appointed Custom-house officer at any point shall need assistance to enforce the revenue laws of the United States, or the instructions of the Treasury Department, and make application for the same, it shall be the duty of the military officer nearest in command to render such assistance.

By order of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK,
J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant General.
ST. LOUIS, January, 1862.

LITTLE EDDIE, THE DRUMMER.

A REMINISCENCE OF WILSON'S CREEK.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

CAMP BENTON, Friday, Dec. 20, 1861.

A few days before our regiment received orders to join Gen. LYON, on his march to Wilson's Creek, the drummer of our company was taken sick and conveyed to the hospital, and on the evening preceding the day that we were to march, a negro was arrested within the lines of the camp, and brought before our Captain, who asked him, "what business he had within the lines?" He replied, "I know a drummer that you would like to enlist in your company, and I have come to tell you of it." He was immediately requested to inform the drummer that if he would enlist for our short term of service, he would be allowed extra pay, and to do this, he must be on the ground early in the morning. The negro was then passed beyond the guard.

On the following morning there appeared before the Captain's quarters, during the beating of the *réveille*, a good-looking, middle-aged woman, dressed in deep mourning, leading by the hand a sharp, sprightly-looking boy, apparently about 12 or 13 years of age. Her story was soon told. She was from East Tennessee, where her husband had been killed by the rebels, and all their property destroyed. She had come to St. Louis in search of her sister, but not finding her, and being destitute of money, she thought if she could procure a situation for her boy as a drummer for the short time that we had to remain in the service, she could find employment for herself, and perhaps find her sister by the time we were discharged.

During the rehearsal of her story the little fellow kept his eyes intently fixed upon the countenance of the Captain, who was about to express a determination not to take so small a boy, when he spoke out, "Don't be afraid, Captain, I can drum." This was spoken with so much confidence, that the Captain immediately observed, with a smile, "Well, well, Sergeant, bring the drum, and order our fifer to come forward." In a few moments the drum was produced, and our fifer, a tall, round-shouldered, good-natured fellow, from the Dubuque mines, who stood, when erect, something over six feet in height, soon made his appearance.

Upon being introduced to his new comrade, he stooped down, with his hands resting upon his knees, that were thrown forward into an acute angle, and after peering into the little fellow's face a moment, he observed, "My little man, can you drum?" "Yes, Sir," he replied, "I drummed for Capt. HILL in Tennessee." Our fifer immediately commenced straightening himself upward until all the angles in his person had disappeared, when he placed his fife in his mouth and played the "Flowers of Edenborough," one of the most difficult things to follow with the drum that could have been selected, and nobly did the little fellow follow him, showing himself to be a master of the drum. When the music ceased, our Captain turned to the mother and observed, "Madam, I will take your boy. What is his name?" "EDWARD LEE," she replied; then placing her hand upon the Captain's arm, she continued: "Captain, if he is not killed—" here her maternal feelings overcame her utterances, and she bent down over her boy and kissed him upon the forehead. As she arose, she observed, "Captain, you will bring him back with you, won't you?" "Yes, yes," he replied, "We will be certain to bring him back with us. We shall be discharged in six weeks."

In an hour after, our company led the Iowa First out of camp, our drum and fife playing "The girl I left behind me." Eddie, as we called him, soon became a great favorite with all the men in the company. When any of the boys had returned from a horticultural excursion, Eddie's share of the peaches and melons was the first apportioned out. During our heavy and fatiguing march from Rolla to Springfield, it was often amusing to see our long-legged fifer wading through the mud with our little drummer mounted upon his back—and always in that position when fording streams.

During the fight at Wilson's Creek, I was stationed with a part of our company on the right of TOTTEN's Battery, while the balance of our company, with a part of the Illinois Regiment, was ordered down into a deep ravine upon our left, in which it was known a portion of the enemy was concealed, with whom they were soon engaged. The contest in the ravine continuing some time, TOTTEN suddenly wheeled his battery upon the enemy in that quarter, when they soon retreated to the high ground behind their lines. In less than twenty minutes after TOTTEN had driven the enemy from the ravine, the word passed from man to man throughout the army, "LYON is killed," and soon after, hostilities having ceased upon both sides, the order came for our main forces to fall back upon Springfield, while a part of the Iowa First and two companies of the Missouri Regiment were to camp upon the ground and cover the retreat next morning. That night I was detailed for guard duty, my turn of guard closing with the morning call. When I went out with the officer as a relief, I found that my post was upon a high eminence that overlooked the deep ravine in which our men had engaged the enemy, until TOTTEN's Battery came to their assistance. It was a dreary, lonesome beat. The moon had gone down in the early part of the night, while the stars twinkled dimly through a hazy atmosphere, lighting up imperfectly the surrounding objects. Occasionally I would place my ear near the ground and listen for the sound of footsteps, but all was silent save the far-off howling of the wolf, that seemed to scent upon the evening air the banquet that we had been preparing for him. The hours passed slowly away, when at length the morning light began to streak along the eastern sky, making surrounding objects more plainly visible. Presently I heard a drum beat up the morning call. At first I thought it came from the camp of the enemy across the creek; but as I listened I found that it came up from the deep ravine; for a few minutes it was silent, and then as it became more light I heard it again. I listened—the sound of the drum was familiar to me—and I knew that it was

Our drummer-boy from Tennessee
Beating for help the *réveille*.

I was about to desert my post to go to his assistance, when I discovered the officer of the guard approaching with two men. We all listened to the sound, and were satisfied that it was EDDY's drum. I asked permission to go to his assistance. The officer hesitated, saying that the orders were to march in twenty minutes. I promised to be back in that time, and he consented. I immediately started down the hill through the thick undergrowth, and upon reaching the valley, I followed the sound of the drum, and soon found him seated upon the ground, his back leaning against the trunk of a fallen tree, while his drum hung upon a bush in front of him, reaching nearly to the ground. As soon as he discovered me, he dropped his drumsticks and exclaimed, "O, Corporal, I am so glad to see you! Give me a drink," reaching out his hand for my canteen, which was empty. I immediately turned to bring him some water from the brook that I could hear rippling through the bushes near by, when, thinking that I was about to leave him, he commenced crying, saying, "Don't leave me, Corporal—I can't walk." I was soon back with the water, when I discovered that both of his feet had been shot away by a cannon ball. After satisfying his thirst, he looked up into my face and said: "You don't think I will die, Corporal, do you? This man said I would not—he said the surgeon could cure my feet." I now discovered a man lying in the grass near him. By his dress I recognized him as belonging to the enemy. It appeared that he had been shot through the bowels, and had fallen near where EDDY lay. Knowing that he could not live, and seeing the condition of the boy, he had crawled to him, taken off his buckskin suspenders, and corded the little fellow's legs below the knee, and then lay down and died. While he was telling me these particulars, I heard the tramp of cavalry coming down the ravine, and in a moment a scout of the enemy was upon us, and I was taken prisoner. I requested the officer to take EDDY up in front of him, and he did so, carrying him with great tenderness and care. When we reached the camp of the enemy the little fellow was dead.

It is now about two weeks since I made my escape from MCCULLOCH's grasp. I have reënlisted for the war, and as we are likely to be in camp for some time, I may write again of other scenes through which I have passed.

THE INDIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE SENATOR DOUGLAS.

The Indianapolis *State Journal* furnishes the following account of the manner in which the late Convention treated resolutions complimentary to Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and Gov. WRIGHT:

"A member from Randolph offered a couple of resolutions eulogizing the late STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, for his patriotism, indorsing his action in yielding a cordial and hearty support to the Administration of his successful rival for the Presidency, in its efforts to put down rebellion and treason, and lamenting his loss to the country at this time; also, sustaining and applauding Ex-Gov. WRIGHT for his course since his return from Prussia, in aiding the Government in its present hour of trial and danger.

The gentleman who offered these resolutions was not permitted to read them without being interrupted frequently, and his voice was drowned by hisses, cries of "Lay it on the table," "Refer it to the Committee on Resolutions," "Put him out," "No, Sir-ee!" &c.

The Chair thought the resolution out of order, and that if anything should be done with them, the proper way to do would be to have them go to the Committee on Resolutions—a body of men the Chair well knew had performed their duty, and been discharged by the Convention, the day previous, concurring in their report.

JOHN PETTIT got up with his full face shining like the rising sun, and remarked that the Convention had not received the resolutions, and they could not be acted on until it was the pleasure of the body to have them introduced.

The Randolph member, finding he was too weak to contend with so many, withdrew his proposition, whereupon PACKARD, of Marshall, immediately got up and presented a resolution indorsing the *Sentinel* and its course, and recommending it to the hearty support of Democrats throughout the State.

The resolution was "in order," and was entertained, of course.

A delegate, from Huntington, said he desired to to amend the resolution. He was willing to indorse the *Sentinel* since the time its editor was compelled to take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution and the country.

A loud roar of laughter followed this proposed amendment, and BINGHAM looked like he would have been glad of the chance to endeavor to make his exit from the building through a small auger hole. The crowd didn't know when to quit laughing, and as the sound was prolonged, BINGHAM's face appeared much redder than it usually does, as strange and impossible as it may seem for it to do so. Amidst the noise, the Chair declared the resolution adopted, without the amendment, and remarked that BINGHAM would not make a speech on *that* occasion—preferring to put his thoughts on paper.

The Route from Halifax to Quebec.

From the Quebec Chronicle, Jan. 10.

JAMES KERR, Esq., Queen's messenger, arrived at Russell's on the 7th inst., by express from Halifax, having left that city on New-Year's day, beating the mails *via* Portland.

Mr. KERR pursued the following route:

	Miles.
Halifax to Truro, by train	63
Truro to Monckton, by sleigh	110
Monckton to St. Johns, by train	94
St. Johns to Fredericton, by sleigh	60
Fredericton to Woodstock, by sleigh	60
Woodstock to Tobique, by sleigh	60
Tobique to Grand Falls, by sleigh	26
Grand Falls to Little Falls, by sleigh	26
Little Falls to River du Loup, by sleigh	76
River du Loup to Quebec, by train	126
Total	701

Mr. KERR reached Tobique, Jan. 5, and experienced a succession of snowstorms, which, according to letters addressed to him by W. R. NEWCOMBE, Esq., Superintendent of Roads in Victoria County, N. B., and also from F. E. BECKWITH, Esq., High Sheriff of that county, were never exceeded in severity for the last fifteen years.

Little Falls is the last stage in New-Brunswick, and Mr. KERR telegraphed from there to River du Loup for a special train. Mr. KERR describes the road from Little River Falls to River du Loup as little inferior to rail. A portion of the troops are already on the road to Canada. Two large lumber merchants have taken the contract for putting the troops through, and there is little doubt that they will arrive at their destination without experiencing any obstruction.

The route we have been describing is that which our troops will avail themselves of at present, but as it runs upon the borders, the British Government have, however, determined upon using the other old road round by the Bay of Chaleur. Each transport that has arrived at Halifax has brought some of the transport corps, splendidly furnished with artisans and implements. Engineers are already upon this road, marking out huts barracks and telegraphs, and it is expected that this road will be ready to relieve any crowding of troops and stores upon the old route long before the passage of the whole is completed. The foresight which the War Minister has exhibited in these arrangements is beyond praise, and the safe transport of the fine army of men destined for Canada will be one of the brightest achievements, and, indeed, we hope the only necessary one of the campaign.

We should add that Mr. KERR informed us that, by relays and ordinary weather, he could have accomplished the whole distance in seventy-six hours, but that the journey could be accomplished in the time which he has now performed it by any person, without missing a night's rest.

Gold and Silver.

A STATEMENT OF THEIR COMPARATIVE VALUE.

Ex-Gov. POLLOCK, Director of the Mint in Philadelphia, has published a circular giving the regulations of the Mint in relation to the purchase of silver bullion for coinage, the receipt of copper coins of the United States (O. S.) in exchange for cents of the new issue, and the exchange of new cents for the gold and silver coins of the United States.

The Mint price of silver, heretofore $1 21, is now raised to $1 22½ per ounce of standard fineness. The silver offered for purchase will be weighed, melted and assayed as usual, and the standard weight determined therefrom in ounces troy to the one-hundredth part of an ounce. The receipt given at the first weighing must be presented by the seller or his order. This direction will apply to the Mint at Philadelphia and the Assay Office at New-York. The silver purchased for coinage will be paid for in the silver coins of the United States, of less denomination than the dollar.

For the information of the public it may be stated, that according to the above rate of purchase, the yield of various classes of coin or bullion will be about as follows:

Five-franc pieces	98.0 cents each
Mexican and South American dollars	106.3 cents each
Old Spanish dollars	105.1 cents each
Revolutionary or "hammered" dollars, (often mistaken for the true Spanish dollar)	101.2 cents each
Half-dollar of the United States, coined before 1837	52.2 cents each
The same since 1837 to the last change of standard in 1853	52.5 cents each
Spanish quarters	23.5 cents each
Spanish eighths	10.9 cents each
Spanish sixteenths	5.0 cents each
Mexican quarters	25.3 cents each

Quarter dollars are proportionately less productive of premium, while dimes and half-dimes, coined before 1837, have lost rather more by wear, on an average, than the premium would make up; those coined since 1835 to 1853 will average a premium of five per cent. on their nominal value.

German Crowns	112.6 cents each.
Swedish, Danish and Norwegian Crowns	111.4 cents each.
Old French Crowns	113.9 cents each.
German Florins	41.7 cents each.
Prussian and Hanoverian Thalers	71.9 cents each.

Fine silver, 136 1-6 cents per ounce.

American plate, usual manufacture, $1 20 to $1 22 per ounce.

Genuine British plate, 125.8 cents per ounce.

The old copper cents of the United States are received at their nominal values, in even sums of five dollars and upwards, and cents of new issues given in exchange therefor; but no fractional part of that amount will be taken.

Cents of the new issue will be given in exchange for any of the gold or silver coins of the United States.

The reasonable expenses of transportation of the new cents, in sums of twenty dollars and upwards, to any point accessible by railroad and steamboat, will be paid by the Mint.

A Solicitor of Customs.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY RELATIVE TO THE APPOINTMENT OF A SOLICITOR OF CUSTOMS FOR THE COLLECTION DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, AND TO EXPEDITE REVENUE ACTIONS IN SAID DISTRICT.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and Ordered to be Printed, Dec. 18, 1861.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 16, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 13th inst., I have the honor to transmit herewith a draft of a bill to expedite the final disposition of revenue actions in the Collection District of New-York, by the appointment of a Solicitor of the Customs therein, and for other purposes.

At the port of New-York, where so large a proportion of the revenue from customs is collected, questions are daily presented arising under those laws of vital importance to the public treasury and to the interests of the commercial community, which require, for their prompt and satisfactory solution, a high order of legal ability and a thorough acquaintance with the provisions of our complex and multifarious code of laws, treasury instructions, and judicial decisions regulating our foreign and coasting trade, and the collection of duties from imports.

These questions give rise to numerous suits, which ought to be determined with as little delay as is consistent with an intelligent and faithful investigation, bringing into doubt, as they do, the legal rates of duty to be exacted on imports, and the right of the United States to large amounts of revenue already collected and passed into the treasury for the general purposes of the Government.

So numerous and pressing are the duties devolving on the Collector of the Customs and his subordinates it is hardly to be expected that, oppressed with the details of the current business, they will be able to bestow on these cases the consideration they deserve; and when they come into litigation, as many of them do, the District-Attorney finds himself unable, with a due regard to the other important duties, and with all the aid placed by the law at his disposal, to bring them to a determination with a promptness at all commensurate with the magnitude of the interests involved.

There are now on the docket of the Court, undisposed of, suits against former collectors of New-York of several years' standing, involving, it is believed, principles of great importance in their application to the business daily transacted at the Custom-house and at the Treasury Department.

To supply this manifest deficiency in the present mode of executing the Revenue laws, it is recommended that there be appointed at the port of New-York an officer of suitable legal acquirements and familiar with the revenue laws and regulations, whose duty it shall be to aid the Collector of the Customs, when required, with his counsel on legal questions arising at that port under the various laws regulating commerce, navigation and the collection of duties, and who shall conduct in the Courts the prosecutions and suits arising under those laws, as well in the behalf of the United States as in defence of the Collector, in suits brought against him for acts done in his official capacity, all which is provided for in the bill herewith submitted.

And in further confirmation of these views, which are submitted in compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 13th inst., I call the attention of the Committee on Commerce to the inclosed memorandum sent me by the Collector of New-York in regard to this proposed bureau.

I have further to state that the bill herewith submitted, has a provision of law increasing the power of the Secretary of the Treasury for the mitigation or remission of fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred by the infractions of the revenue law, now limited by Act of 14th of July, 1832, to the sum of $50; and in all cases which exceed this sum it is necessary that the case should undergo a judicial investigation before a remission or mitigation can be granted. The expense of this procedure in some of the judicial districts is so great as to forbid the exercise of the remitting power in many cases entitled to the clemency of the Government, the costs exceeding the amount of the fine or forfeiture incurred.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been authorized in some cases to grant remission or mitigation of fines and forfeitures, on ascertainment of the facts, in such mode as he may prescribe. The general law was modified to that effect in regard to the forfeitures incurred under the recent act of July 13, 1861, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes."

It is recommended and provided for in the draft of the bill herewith submitted that authority be given by law to the Secretary of the Treasury to grant remission or mitigation in the cases specified in the act of March 3, 1797, not involving an amount exceeding $1,000, on ascertainment of the facts by such rules and modes of proceeding as he may deem convenient and proper, and on his being satisfied that the fine, penalty, forfeiture, or disability, was incurred without willful negligence or any intention of fraud.

The paper accompanying your letter of the 13th is herewith returned.

The provision made in the fifth section of the proposed bill for the distribution of fines, penalties and forfeitures, in certain cases, supplies a deficiency in existing laws. With great respect,

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, House of Representatives.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of the Street Commissioner.

STREET DEPARTMENT,
STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The Charter of 1857, and the ordinances of the City, require the heads of Departments to report in writing to the Common Council, quarterly, the condition of the Departments under their charge, and a full and particular statement of the receipts and expenditures thereof. In compliance therewith, I submit to your Honorable Bodies the following statement of the business of this Department for the fourth quarter of the year 1861, together with a summary of the same for the year.

Requisitions have been made by this Department upon the Comptroller for the quarter, amounting to the sum of $459,170 28. Of this amount, $375,402 81 were drawn against tax appropriations; and $83,767 47 on trust account, which amount will be reimbursed by assessment upon the property benefited thereby.

Appendix A shows the amount of each appropriation for the year 1861, as authorized by the Common Council and the State Legislature; amounts paid by the Comptroller on requisition during the quarter; amounts paid by the Comptroller without requisitions from this Department; amount of requisitions drawn upon the Comptroller during the year 1861, and balances of appropriations, against which no requisitions have been made upon the Comptroller by the Street Commissioner.

Appendix B gives full details and a statement of assessment lists delivered to the Collector of Assessments; amounts paid by him to the City Chamberlain; and assessments returned uncollected to the Bureau of Arrears; and all matters under cognizance of the first book-keeper in this Department.

BUREAU OF STREET IMPROVEMENT.

The Superintendent reports work done in this Bureau, during the last quarter, amounting to the sum of $119,364 39. The sums retained for excess of inspection and seventy per cent. payments, amounts to $36,578 34, leaving the amount of vouchers issued during the quarter ending December 31, 1861, $82,786 05. Amount of work done for the year 1861, $544,387 11; amount retained for excess of inspection and seventy per cent. payments, $215,135 15—leaving total amount of vouchers issued during the year, $329,251 96.

BUREAU OF WHARVES, PIERS AND SLIPS.

Work has been done, and vouchers drawn in payment therefor, during the quarter, to the amount of $59,630 56; and for the year, $234,568 45; for raising sunken vessels during the year, $2,337.

BUREAU OF ROADS.

The work done in this bureau, during the quarter, amounts to $23,789 43, including work done by contract on Eleventh-avenue, as a country road, and Second-avenue, macadamizing, above Sixty-first-street; making the total amount for the year 1861, $82,357 55.

BUREAU OF LANDS AND PLACES.

In this Bureau there has been work performed and materials furnished during the last quarter to the amount of $8,625 42; and for the year there has been expended $31,978 07.

BUREAU OF LAMPS AND GAS.

Vouchers have been drawn during the quarter for $149,409 13; and for the year to the amount of $413,682 54.

BUREAU OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.

The Superintendent reports work done during the quarter, amounting to the sum of $66,400 73; and for the year, $202,916 30.

The Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies has expended during this quarter $292,985 59; and for the year, $122,535 43.

BUREAU FIRE-DEPARTMENT.

The Chief Engineer reports expenditures in this bureau for fire apparatus and repairs to apparatus, during the quarter, to the amount of $23,947 71; and for the year ending December 31, 1861, the sum of $86,157 18.

BUREAU OF ASSESSMENTS.

On the 1st of October there remained in the hands of the Collector of Assessments lists amounting to the sum of $423,890 73; since then there has been placed in his hands for collection $332,098 47. The amount of interest collected during the quarter was $2,224 85. During the quarter the Collector has paid over to the City Chamberlain $132,750 22, and returned to the Bureau of Arrears $78,897 37; leaving at this date in his hands, to be accounted for, $546,566 46.

Your Honorable Bodies are respectfully referred to the reports of the Superintendents of the several bureaux of this Department, herewith transmitted, for a full exhibit of the public business transacted by them respectively, together with a statement of all vouchers drawn by them during the fourth quarter of the year; also, a summary of the business for the whole year 1861.

The recommendations made by the Superintendent of Street Improvements are such as, in my opinion, claim the early attention of your Honorable Bodies, especially in regard to establishing a street along the Harbor Commissioners' line. The Superintendent, in his report, goes fully into this subject, showing the great importance of application being made, at an early day, to the Legislature of the State to lay out such street, and power to alter or amend grades of adjacent streets and avenues. He also recommends the amending of the act passed by the Legislature March 4, 1852, relative to changing grades of streets and avenues, which act makes it necessary to have the consent of the owners of two-thirds of the land in lineal feet, fronting on each side of the street or avenue, opposite to and adjoining that part of said street or avenue, the grade of which is to be changed. As section 3 of the same act provides to indemnify any parties who may sustain damage by change of grades, it is urged that amendatory action may be taken thereon by the Legislature, that will, in effect, empower the Common Council to alter or change grades without such consent from the property-owners, which, it is often found, cannot be obtained, as in many cases the property is unimproved and the owners unknown.

The Superintendent further recommends and urges that the Legislature pass an act, having for its object a fair and equitable settlement of illegal contracts heretofore made, (a list of which he submits in his report,) as no assessment can be legally made for such contracts until such an act shall be passed. I fully concur in the importance of the several recommendations of the Superintendent of Street Improvements, and would urge upon your Honorable Bodies such action as will give them the much required effect.

The subject of opening new streets should command the early attention of the Common Council, as in many cases there are no buildings on the line of the proposed streets, and, therefore, they could be at this time opened, regulated and graded at a comparatively small expenditure. In my opinion, the general ordinances relating to wharves, piers, and slips, require to be amended in such form as to define distinctly and clearly the powers of the Street Commissioner; as they now exist, it is difficult to determine what authority the Street Commissioner has over the piers and bulkheads.

The Pilot Commissioners, by an act of Legislature, have power to direct piers or bulkheads to be repaired or rebuilt, also the dredging of slips; and in case of neglect or refusal to comply with a notice to that effect by the Street Commissioner, the City is made liable to a fine of five dollars per day during such neglect or refusal, and the Pilot Commissioners, under the act of April 16, 1857, are authorized to repair any such bulkhead or pier, at the expense of the City, by contract or otherwise, as they may elect. The effect of such a law is, that there is no responsible party, the State and City both having agents to perform work of the same character. This, in my opinion, is wrong, and should be remedied by a modification of the act, so as to make the Common Council and their representative responsible for work that must be performed and paid for by the City. Under the present laws, I see no way that the Common Council can control the expenditures for repairing and rebuilding piers or bulkheads, required by notice from the Pilot Commissioners, except by adopting a resolution which will in effect empower the Street Commissioner, upon receipt of such notices, to have the work performed by contract or otherwise, as the Charter and general ordinances direct, and I would respectfully recommend that your Honorable Bodies take such action.

I desire, at this time, to call your attention to the fact that the Metropolitan Police Act, passed by the Legislature April 10, 1860, provides, that in case of neglect or refusal of the Common Council, after thirty days' notice, the Board of Police Commissioners can provide, at the expense of the City, all necessary accommodation for station-houses required by said Board, and can make repairs to such station-houses. It will be at once apparent to your Honorable Bodies that, in order to comply with any such notices, the Street Commissioner should be authorized by a resolution, empowering him, upon receipt of such notice from the Police Commissioners, to comply therewith. In this manner alone can the expenditures of the City be restricted to the authorized agents of the Common Council.

In the tax law of 1861, there was a provision inserted by the Legislature, in the clause relating to the appropriations for "Fire Department," as follows: "that the several appropriations detailed under the head of Fire Department shall not be transferred or expended, except upon the consent of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department."

The effect of this law has been to take from the Common Council their power over expenditures for fire apparatus, as their ordinances by it are ignored, and making the head of a department subject, in a degree, to the head of a bureau.

I have adverted to these several acts of special legislation for the purpose of showing the great embarrassment caused thereby to this Department, in efficiently performing the duties under its cognizance, as prescribed by the City Charter of 1857.

On reference to Appendix A, your Honorable Bodies will perceive that the total amount of requisitions drawn by the Street Commissioner upon the Comptroller, for the year 1861, for expenditures of every description, have been $1,657,343 01; of this amount $334,141 03 was upon trust account, and will be reimbursed to the City Treasury by assessment upon the property benefited. The total amount of balances of appropriations which pertain to this Department is $407,602 53; against which there are outstanding liabilities, on contracts, etc., of about $86,000, leaving an available balance of about $322,000.

The total amount of appropriations asked for by this Department, for the year 1862, is $1,564,476, being $233,698 less than was asked for the year 1861; yet this amount has been reduced by the Comptroller (as appears in his tax budget, submitted to your Honorable Bodies) to the sum of $1,158,448. If the Comptroller and the Street Commissioner were vested by the State Legislature with power to transfer any balance remaining over from appropriations, to any other that might have become exhausted, then the amounts inserted by the Comptroller for this Department would be sufficient for the requirements of the year; but in the absence of such authority, and in view of the fact that until there is a change in the fiscal year of the City, expenditures have to be incurred to be paid out of these appropriations for at least three months during the ensuing year, I would respectfully urge upon your Honorable Bodies the adoption of the amounts estimated to be necessary by this Department, a summary of which is hereto annexed, marked Appendix C.

Taking in consideration the fact that the appropriations for "Roads and avenues," "Stationery," "Printing for Departments," and "Supplies for and cleaning public offices," are already exhausted, and several other appropriations nearly so, and that no expenditures can be incurred which would have to be paid for out of these appropriations, and that there are yet balances available, of other appropriations, to the amount of $322,000, as before stated, it will at once be apparent that, as there is no authority to transfer available balances to such appropriations as might become exhausted, the specific amount asked for by the Street Commissioner should be appropriated. It is to be regretted that the appropriations are not made, and authority given to raise the money therefor, by tax, prior to the time when the expenditure shall become necessary, thereby relieving this Department from many difficulties and embarrassments, and insuring a strict compliance with the laws and ordinances governing appropriations and expenditures for the City.

At the time of my appointment as Street Commissioner, (20th September, 1861,) I found several appropriations, appertaining to this Department, nearly exhausted—among the number that for "roads and avenues," which had at that time an available balance of only about $7,000; and the state of the roads was such as to require considerable work to place them in a passable condition. I was convinced, after a personal examination, that unless the work already commenced was proceeded with, that which had been done, and the amounts paid therefor, would be of no practical benefit to the public. I deemed it for the best interest of the City to have the work progress, which has resulted in placing the roads in a fair condition, and the creating of liabilities to about $17,000, nearly $16,000 of which is for day laborers, and cannot be paid until the appropriations for this year shall have passed your Honorable Bodies and be confirmed by the State Legislature.

In conclusion, I beg leave to say that, as the head of an Executive Department, having charge of, and responsible for, many important and varied public interests, I would again most respectfully urge upon your Honorable Bodies the early and favorable consideration of the several recommendations made herein, as otherwise the business of this Department cannot be satisfactorily conducted. Respectfully submitted,

S. F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Jan. 14, 1862.

$11,000 U. S. 6s,'81.Reg.	90	50 Erie Railway...b15	35⅝
7,000 U. S. 6s,'81.Cou.	90⅛	50 do.........s60	35⅝
1,200 U. S. 6s '81,Oreg. War Ln, ½ y'ly	85	550 do.........	35⅝
3,000 Ohio St. 6s, 1886.	93	250 do.........b30	35⅝
1,000 Ill. Canal Reg.B.	79½	250 Erie R. preferred...	57
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bs., '77.	82¼	10 Hud. Riv. Railroad.	39¾
2,000 Ill. War Loan....	78½	100 Harlem Railroad...	13
1,000 Mich. St. 6s, '78..	80	200 do.........b15	13
5,000 Ten. State 6s, '90	43⅝	100 do.........	12⅞
3,000 Va. State 6s......	50	100 Chi., Bur.&Quin'y.	59½
10,000 Mo. State 6s..b30	42⅝	100 do.........	60
6,000 Californ. State 7s	78¼	20 Harlem R. Pref.	31½
5,000 do.........b30	78⅜	100 Mich. Cen. R....s30	51⅛
2,000 N.Y.C.B.'76,C.B.	104	135 do.........	51⅛
1000 Mich.Cen.8 ℘c. 1st Mtg.S.F.C.Bds.	96	100 do.........b30	51¾
2,000 N. Ind. 1st Mtg..	88	100 do.........b60	51¾
1,000 Mich.So.S.F.Bds.	84½	200 M. So. & N. I. R....	20½
2,000 Ill.Cen.R.Bds....	90	100 M. S. & N.I.G.S.s30	41
3,000 Chi.& N.W.1st M.	40½	450 Ill. Cen. R, S....b30	63¼
2,000 do	41	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R....	16
4,000 T. H. & A. 2d M...	40	50 Gal. & Chi. R...b30	68⅝
500 L.E.& W.2d M.B.	53	100 do.........	68½
30 Metropolitan Bank	72	100 do.........b30	68⅜
40 Park Bank	92	150 do.........	68
1,500 American Gold...	103	900 Clev. & Tol. R......	36⅞
8,000 do.........	103¼	50 do.........b10	37
50 Nic. Transit Co.....	3	100 do.........s30	36¾
15 D. & H. Canal Co....	92	300 do.........b10	36⅞
10 Penn. Coal Co......	85	100 do.........b30	37
335 Pac. M. S. S. Co...	99	400 Chicago & R. I. R..	53⅛
50 do.........b10	99	50 do.........b30	53¾
200 do.........b30	99½	50 do.........b15	53⅝
50 do.........s10	98⅞	50 do.........b10	53⅛
610 N. Y. Cen. R.......	83	100 do.........s10	53⅛
20 do.........	83⅛	100 do.........b30	54
100 Reading Railroad..	37	20 M. & Pr.DuChien R.	20
		5 M. & P. D. C. 1st Pr.	84
		30 M. & P. D. C. 2d Pr.	64¼

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000 U. S. 6s,'81.Reg.	90	50 Erie R. Pref.....s10	56⅜
500 U. S. 6s '81 Oreg. W. Ln. Yearly.	86	50 do.........	56⅞
2,000 U. S. 6s,'81.Cou.	91	50 Mich. Cen. R.......	51⅛
2,000 Ten. State 6s, '90	43¼	150 do.........	51⅛
2,000 Cal. State 7s....	78¼	300 M. So. & N. I. G. S	41
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. '70..	82	70 Panama Railroad..	112¾
3,000 Mil.& P.DuC.1 M	87	50 do.........	112⅜
2,000 Mich. C.8 ℘c.old	95	10 Galena & Chic. R.	68
10 Am. Ex. Bank......	80	5 do.........	67½
5000 Am. Gold.........	102⅞	100 do.........b30	68⅜
15000 do.........	102¾	50 do.........b3	68
15000 do.........b60.	103	20 Clev. & Toledo R...	36¾
5000 do.........b60.	102⅞	150 do.........	36⅞
150 Pacific Mail St. Co.	98¾	250 do.........b30	37⅛
200 do.........b30	99¼	25 Chi., B. & Q. R.....	60⅜
195 N. Y. Cen. R......	82⅞	100 do.........	61
410 Erie Railway......	35	50 do.........b30	61¼
100 Illinois C. R. Scrip	63¼	100 M. & P. Du C. 2d P.	65

TUESDAY, Jan. 14—P. M.

The market for Gold and Foreign Exchange, after opening this morning with some degree of stiffness in rates, gradually settled down to yesterday's quotation, and finally closed tame at 102⅞@103 for Gold—the closing bids being influenced by the arrival of $885,000 from California—and 114@114½ for Bankers' Bills on London, and 113½@114 for a high class of merchant bills drawn against Bankers' credits on the other side. Merchant bills against shipments of Domestic Produce, with shipping documents attached, are 112½@113 ℘ cent. The clearances of Domestic Produce this week are unusually heavy for the season, and have created a supply of Bills rather in advance of the demand for the *Asia's* mail to-morrow.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from the port of New-York to foreign ports for the week ending Jan. 14, and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,494,899	$2,093,404	$3,655,310
Previously reported	1,042,827	2,925,775	2,246,010
Since Jan. 1	$2,537,726	$5,019,179	$5,901,320

The market for Money is dull in demand and easy in rates to-day among the Stock Brokers, and no large business doing with the Discount Brokers. The Banks have adjusted their accounts with the Treasury Department at Washington, conforming to the agreement heretofore made in reference to the first fifty million negotiation of Aug. 19, and acknowledging a balance still due on the second negotiation of Oct. 1, of $3,500,000, and of $10,062,500 on the third negotiation of Nov. 16. We understand that the settlement was effected without difficulty at Washington, where the Bank Committee on the subject were met in the promptest spirit by Mr. Secretary CHASE. Beyond this duty the Committee had no delegated powers at Washington, and their plans and conferences since in reference to the financial measures before Congress were simply on their own individual responsibility. The following are the figures for the settlement of the account so far as the New-York Banks (seven-tenths in interest of the whole of the foregoing negotiations) are concerned. We learn that the $3,500,000, on the second negotiation of Oct. 1, has been drawn for, payable on Wednesday, (to-morrow,) and that this requisition will absorb a large share of the United States Circulating Notes now held by the Banks. Further drafts against the $10,062,500 due on the account of Nov. 16 will, no doubt, soon be made, and it seems pretty clear that no reasonable pretext will be left to any of our Banks to refuse the deposit, (as very few of them have at any time been disposed to do,) or to complain of the burden of United States Demand Notes. As a popular currency they are daily gaining in favor. The mass of the People like them, and have the utmost confidence in their credit:

Treasury 7 3-10 notes, bearing date and interest from Aug. 19	$3,937,500
Credit by payment on account of the 6 ℘ cent. bond loan of Nov. 16	3,937,500
Total	$7,875,000
Previously reimbursed	27,125,000
Total	$35,000,000

This settlement leaves still due to Government for

Treasury 7 3-10 loan of Oct. 1	$3,500,000
Six ℘ cent. bonds of Nov. 16 loan	10,062,500
Total due to Government by New-York Banks	$13,562,500

There was less excitement in the Stock market to-day than on Saturday or Monday. The circumstance that one or two parties had realized heavily on New-York Central, which stock, as usual leads the Share market, created some hesitation both yesterday and to-day in regard to a further decided advance until the effect of these sales and the redistribution of the stock in new hands is fully seen. Through sympathy with the Central, the other Railways were barely steady in price at the early Board, but by no means weak. The Railway Mortgages continued to show an advancing tendency, and the rising prices bring out but few offers to sell. The Federal Funded Stocks were also stronger, 90 per cent. paid and bid for the registered six per cents. of 1881, and 91 per cent. for the coupons. In the afternoon, after the Second Board, the general market was firm, and the closing bids fully equal to yesterday afternoon, as follows:

N. Y. Central	83	Mich. Central	51⅛
Erie	35	Mich. Southern	20¾
Erie Preferred	57	Mich. Guaranteed	41¼
Rock Island	53¾	Pacific	99
Galena	68	Missouris	42
Burlington	61	U. S. 6's, 1881	91

The following bids were made, to-day, for the City Bank Shares, ex-dividend, of course, so far as the Banks declaring on the 1st January are concerned:

New-York	80	Bank of the Republic	81
Merchants'	80	Hanover	61
Union	82	Metropolitan	83
State of New-York	72½	Market	73
Commerce	76	Continental	72
Broadway	100	St. Nicholas	70
Ocean	60	Commonwealth	60
American Exchange	80	Park	90

The Railway Mortgages were bid for as follows, showing in most cases a further rise on yesterday's prices:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	95½	Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. As. Bs.	64
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	103½	Northern Ia. firsts	88
N. Y. Cen. sevens, con	103½	N. Ia. Goshen Line	85
Erie firsts, '68	104½	M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ℘ c.	84
Erie seconds, ext., '64	99	Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	90
Erie seconds, '79	100	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℘ c.	80
Erie thirds, '83	90½	T. H. & A. sec'ds, 8 ℘ c.	40
Erie fourths, '80	78½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	84
Erie fifths, '88	72	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	41
Hudson firsts, '69	107	Chi. & N. W. seconds	12½
Hudson thirds, '75	80	Han. & St. J. firsts	20
Hudson convert. '67	70	New-Jersey Cen. firsts	107
Harlem firsts, '69-78	99½	Gal. & Chi. firsts	100
Harlem seconds, '64	92	L. E. & Wabash firsts	77
Harlem thirds, '68	80	L. E. & Wabash sec'ds	53
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. '69-72	93	Del. Lac. & West. firsts	101
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ℘ c. '82	96	Del. Lac. & West. seconds	90
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. firsts	93	Lack. & West. bonds	92½
Mich So. 7 ℘ cent. firsts	87		

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $7,350,259, including $151,060 for Customs, and $3,938,521 on account of the Loan; payments, $4,637,902, including redeemed 6 per cent. notes; balance this afternoon, $2,673,183.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Jan. 13.	Jan. 6.	Jan. 13.	Jan. 6.
Philadelphia	$4,024,000	$4,096,000	$1,020,000	1,021,000
North America	3,611,754	3,561,886	609,313	604,960
Farmers & Mech.	5,136,887	5,146,546	1,017,136	1,302,398
Commercial	2,037,000	1,939,000	249,000	251,000
Mechanics'	2,032,000	2,043,400	242,465	240,550
N. Liberties	1,586,000	1,626,000	357,000	355,000
Southwark	990,484	993,511	224,671	221,004
Kensington	797,259	797,461	141,796	161,392
Penn Township	824,835	814,873	184,033	181,778
Western	1,697,353	1,738,451	378,697	382,571
Man. & Mech.	1,219,190	1,180,000	154,168	153,000
Commerce	793,366	791,278	174,043	174,697
Girard	2,552,541	2,632,552	279,701	280,749
Tradesmen's	639,868	641,530	174,891	162,206
Consolidation	677,795	670,640	99,139	100,164
City	932,770	820,776	117,108	67,501
Commonwealth	612,036	570,433	75,465	100,743
Corn Exchange	530,000	518,000	109,000	109,000
Union	469,000	464,000	73,000	72,000
Total	31,145,938	31,046,337	$5,692,123	5,688,728

BANKS.	DEPOSITS.		CIRCULATION.	
	Jan. 13.	Jan. 6.	Jan. 13.	Jan. 6.
Philadelphia	$2,616,000	$2,670,000	$254,000	$245,000
North America	2,279,771	2,190,529	226,095	237,965
Farmers & Mech	4,166,282	4,352,711	252,695	260,000
Commercial	1,208,000	1,214,000	109,000	106,000
Mechanics'	1,229,047	1,226,326	99,290	120,155
N. Liberties	1,251,000	1,289,000	85,000	81,000
Southwark	729,152	746,208	71,050	70,000
Kensington	672,253	641,989	128,885	136,090
Penn Township	608,594	604,989	80,934	78,854
Western	1,251,341	1,246,031	108,740	102,010
Man. & Mech	653,485	716,910	101,455	78,935
Commerce	647,272	651,779	64,460	59,910
Girard	1,404,045	1,462,144	151,800	138,112
Tradesmen's	519,493	533,066	77,553	74,293
Consolidation	332,322	351,257	109,385	111,595
City	647,412	494,028	46,495	56,960
Commonwealth	387,041	359,332	64,315	62,640
Corn Exchange	345,000	375,000	56,000	60,000
Union	277,000	272,000	75,000	73,000
Total	21,324,510	21,396,014	$2,162,152	$2,145,219

The aggregates compare with those of preceding statements as follows:

	Jan. 13.	Jan. 6.		
Capital Stock	$11,970,190	$11,970,130	Inc..	$60
Loans	31,145,938	31,046,337	Inc...	99,601
Specie	5,692,123	5,688,728	Inc..	3,395
Due from other B'ks	1,702,716	1,796,805	Dec..	94,089
Due to other Banks	3,992,952	3,645,956	Inc..	346,996
Deposits	21,324,510	21,396,014	Dec..	71,504
Circulation	2,162,152	2,145,219	Inc..	16,933

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5s, 79½; Reading Railroad, 13⅛; Morris Canal, 37; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38. Sight Exchange on New-York at par at 1-10 ℘ cent. premium.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been, 24 bbls. Ashes, 7,827 bbls. Flour, 135 bbls. and 794 sacks Corn Meal, 438 bushels Wheat, 208 bushels Corn, 1,811 bushels Rye, 4,456 bushels Oats, 1,780 bushels Malt, 6,235 pkgs. Provisions, 997 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day were light, at $6 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 2,400 bags Santos, on private terms. The business of the week in Rio, Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice thus: "There has been a fair demand for Rio during the past week, sales reaching 7,970 bags. Transactions embrace 2,500, per *Anna*, at 18⅛c.; 3,500, per *Florist*, at 18c., ex ship; 615, per *Veteran*, at 17⅞c.; and 1,100, balance per *Mary Morton*, at 19c. The market closes firm." Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 85,664 packages, including 60,000 bags Rio and Santos, 11,362 bags Maracaibo, 4,910 bags Ceara, 3,000 mats Ceylon, 2,300 bags St. Domingo, 1,000 mats and 850 bags Java, 1,600 bags Laguayra and 642 bags of other kinds. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 26c.@27c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 22c.@24c.; Rio, 17½c.@20c., and St. Domingo, 19c.@20c. ℘ ℔.

Stock of Rio.

	Bags.
Jan. 11, Baltimore	18,000
Jan. 11, Philadelphia	500
Jan. 14, New-York	60,000
Grand total	78,500

COPPER—Sales have been reported of 75,000 ℔s American Ingot at 27½c. ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Is quite dull and prices are unsettled. Middlings are nominally quoted at 33½c.@34½c., ℘ ℔.

CHEMICALS—Sales, 2,200 kegs Bicarb Soda, part at 4⅞c.@5¼c.; and 100 tons Soda Ash at 2⅞c.@3c., ℘ ℔.

FISH—The demand has been very moderate, generally, and prices have not varied materially.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An active business has been transacted in State and Western Flour, especially low grades, prices of which are steadily advancing. The market is very firm generally. The reported sales, since our last, have been 24,600 bbls., including superfine State $5 50@$5 65; inferior to choice extra State at $5 75@$5 95, mainly at $5 80@$5 85; rejected do., do., at $5 25@$5 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 50@$5 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 75@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 80@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 85@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 95@$6 05 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 50	@$5 65
Extra State	5 75	@ 5 95
Superfine Western	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 75	@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 80	@ 6 40
Inferior extra Ohio	5 85	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10	@ 6 85
Fancy Genessee	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Genessee	6 10	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in request at rising rates; sales 1,200 bbls., at $5 80@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair demand, including superfine at $5 50 @ $5 60; extra at $5 80@$6 75 ℘ bbl.; sales 850 bbls. Rye Flour is inquired for, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is salable, at $2 90@$3 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is held above the prices of buyers and is inactive. Sales since our last, 22,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 44; Amber do., $1 45; Red Western (Winter,) $1 41@$1 43; Amber Iowa, at $1 35; Milwaukee Club, at $1 32@$1 33; Racine Spring, at $1 32; Chicago Spring, $1 30; choice Amber Long Island at $1 45; prime Red Jersey at $1 42 ℘ bushel. Corn favors buyers; sales 26,000 bushels at 66c.@66½c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 67c. for Northern Yellow ℘ bushel. Oats are quiet, including Canadian at 41c.@42c.; Prince Edward's Island at 42c.; Western at 41½c.@42½c.; State at 42c.@43c., and Jersey at 41c.@42c. ℘ bush. Rye continues in demand at 82c.@84c., from dock and delivered, ℘ bushel. Sales 5,200 bushels. Barley is inactive. Sales of small lots State at 80c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in lively request, at 85c.@$1 ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are salable and steady, including new, at 17c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ℘ ℔.

IRON—Is inactive; prices are quoted firm.

LEAD—Has been in good request, especially Foreign Pig, for immediate and future delivery, at $7@$7 25 ℘ 100 ℔s.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in very moderate demand, including Common, at $6@$6 12½ ℘ 310 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine, unchanged; Spirits Turpentine has been lightly dealt in—closing at $1 60, as the general asking price, ℘ gallon.

OILS—The principal demand has been for Crude Fish Oils, the sales of which comprise 7,500 bbls., at $1 45 for Crude Sperm, and 50c. for Crude Whale, ℘ gallon. Prices of other kinds have not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good request, at full rates. Sales to-day, 1,800 bbls., at $11 75@$12 37½ for Mess; $12 75@$13 75 for Prime Mess; $8@$9 50 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 3⅞c.@4⅞c. ℘ ℔. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 5c.@6½c. for Hams, 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon is active and firm; sales 1,600 boxes, at 6½c.@8c. ℘ ℔. Lard tends downwards; sales 2,100 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8⅛c., and 40 kegs, at 9¼c., ℘ ℔. Beef continues in request, at uniform prices; sales since our last, 410 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11@$12 for new repacked Mess ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$14 50 ℘ bbl.; Butter continues in limited demand at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is quiet, at 5½c.@7½c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Is inactive, at previous rates; Carolina at $7 00@$7 75 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SOAP—Castile has attracted more attention, at 13½c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales 120 hhds. Cuba, part at 7⅞c.@8c.; 1,063 boxes Havana, at 8c.@8½c., and 250 hhds. Melado on private terms, ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 70,000 ℔s., at 9⅜c. @9½c. ℘ ℔.

TEAS—A good inquiry prevails for Black and Green, at rising prices, and 6,500 pkgs., chiefly Black, have been sold within a day or two.

TIN—Sales have been light, including Banca, at 35c.@35½c., and Straits at 33c.@33½c. ℘ ℔.

TOBACCO—Transactions have been limited since our last, but prices have been supported. Sales 64 hhds. Kentucky, at 10½c.@14c.; 179 cases Seed Leaf, at 7¼c.@8½c., and 37 bales Havana, on private terms, ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 1,600 bbls., at 23c.@23½c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet, to-day, light engagements for all ports having been made at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s., and by foreign vessels, 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10d.; Corn, 9d.@9½d. ℘ bushel; Beef, 6s.@7s. 6d. ℘ tce.; Pork, 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d. Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s. Tallow, 30s.@32s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ℘ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s.: Butter, 40s.; Tallow, 30s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ℘ bushel; Pork at 5s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 9d.@7s. 6d. ℘ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@40s.; Oil, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s.; Oil Cake, 32s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Havre—Flour, 70c. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, 18c. ℘ bushel; and Lard at 1c. ℘ ℔.

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Traviata.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—School for Scandal.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Julius Cæsar.

WINTER GARDEN—The Naiad Queen—Dot.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—Capt. Williams' South Sea Whaling Voyage.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—For the Benefit of the Poor—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Senate did not go into executive session yesterday, and consequently the nominations of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War, and Mr. Cameron as Minister to Russia, are not yet confirmed.

There is no doubt now of the truth of the dispersion of Humphrey Marshall's forces in Eastern Kentucky. We have a dispatch this morning from Col. Garfield, commanding the brigade, dated the 8th inst., (the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans,) which says that Marshall's whole army is now flying in utter confusion. A still later dispatch from him, dated the 11th, says he came on Marshall's main body, which had collected again, next day, and engaged them from 1 o'clock until dark, leaving sixty of his men dead on the field. As the important result of this, our troops now occupy the town of Prestonburgh, which was the point they started out to get possession of. This probably ends the war in that part of Kentucky.

We learn from Fortress Monroe that the last troops attached to Gen. Burnside's Expedition with the exception of the D'Epineuil Zouaves, left Hampton Roads on Sunday night. The bark *John Trucks*, having the Zouaves on board, got ashore on the passage down from Annapolis, and did not arrive at the Roads until Monday. The new steam-frigate *Pensacola*, which recently ran the Potomac blockade, arrived at Old Point on Monday afternoon.

Advices from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, to the 29th ult., are received. A report was current there that a body of Texan rebels, two thousand strong, was marching up the Rio Grande, to attack Fort Craig, and that another body of the same strength was proceeding up the Pécos River, to attack Fort Union. The latter post was well prepared to resist an attack; but Fort Craig was not in so good a state of preparation, and fears were entertained that it would be captured, and Santa Fé thus endangered.

Gov. Gamble has received advices from Washington that 15,000 stand of arms and a large amount of clothing are ready for the Missouri State troops, and will be speedily shipped.

FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

We publish this morning important news from Havana and Mexico. Our advices from Havana are to the 7th inst. On the 28th ult. Gen. Prim, after a most enthusiastic reception by the Havanese, left for Vera Cruz to take command of the expedition there. He was accompanied by a portion of the French contingent. Several of the English vessels had also been at Havana, but had not yet gone to Mexico. The first news from Vera Cruz had been received by a steamer which left there on the 25th. According to accounts brought down from the interior by Sir Charles Wyke, the English Minister, who arrived at Vera Cruz on the 24th, the Mexicans are making immense preparations to oppose the progress of the allies into the interior. Juarez had issued a temperate proclamation, calling on all parties to unite to repel the invasion, and his call had been almost universally responded to. It was believed that over a hundred thousand men would soon be in the field, with a hundred pieces of artillery. Uraga was preparing to dispute the passes above Vera Cruz, with about twenty thousand men. Tampico, it is understood, will not be surrendered without a struggle, for which the place is well prepared. It is announced by our Havana correspondent that on the 28th ult. an English steamer sailed from that port for Matamoros, under very suspicious circumstances.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, after the presentation of the usual petitions for the emancipation of the slaves, and some other business of minor importance, a communication was received from the President, accompanying a copy of the instructions of the Austrian Government to the Austrian Minister, relating to the *Trent* affair. Mr. Powell's resolution, calling upon the Secretary of War for information in relation to Army contracts, was then taken up and debated at considerable length. The objection urged against it was the time it would occupy to prepare a proper answer to the inquiries. The resolution was finally adopted, however, 34 to 3. Marshal Lamon sent in a communication in answer to the inquiry addressed to him by the Senate, in regard to the exclusion of members of Congress from the precincts of the Washington prison. His answer was considered a highly insulting one, and during the excitement occasioned by it, the bill providing for a jail delivery, introduced several days ago, was taken up and passed. An effort was made to exclude fugitive slaves from its provisions, but it failed; but an amendment was made, that hereafter no person shall be confined in the jail without a warrant from a magistrate or court, or an order from one house of Congress. Only four members voted against its passage,—Messrs. Carlile of Virginia, Kennedy of Maryland, Powell of Kentucky, and Saulsbury of Delaware. The bill for the relief of the owners of the British ship *Perthshire* was then passed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the bill to abolish the franking privilege was debated during nearly the whole session, and finally passed, 107 to 43. The last section of the bill, reserving the privilege of franking for members of Congress under certain restrictions, was stricken out, leaving only one section, which abolishes the privilege absolutely. The bill as passed reads as follows:

From and after the 1st of July, 1862, the franking privilege shall be and is hereby abolished.

The bill making an appropriation for sending American products for exhibition to the World's Fair was then tabled by a large majority, and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, notice was given of a bill to amend the Harbormaster's act. Bills were introduced to regulate the dividends of Life and Fire Insurance Companies; to amend the Insurance laws; to incorporate the Metropolitan Cab Company, and concerning the public health in New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties—the latter being the Health bill of last session, which Alderman Brady says he paid eight thousand dollars to kill. The Standing Committees for the session were then announced.

In the Assembly, petitions were presented—for the payment of the interest on the Canal debt, urging the payment of the National tax, and for the erection of military defences on Lake Erie and Niagara River. Notice was given of bills—relative to donations for a Woman's State Hospital, and to extend the streets and maintain the docks of Brooklyn. Among the bills introduced was one to authorize aliens to hold real estate in this City. On a motion to take up the bill for the relief of the suffering people of Ireland, it was ruled by the Speaker that the House could not grant unanimous consent, except in cases specially provided for in the rules. This decision is contrary to that of Speaker Littlejohn during the last session—he holding that the House had power to do anything by unanimous consent. The concurrent resolution in favor of the abolition of the frankling privilege by Congress was called up, and passed. A resolution to refer matters relative to the Metropolitan Police to the delegates of the counties interested in the matter was laid over, after brief debate.

GENERAL NEWS.

From our correspondent at Panama, we have news to the 4th inst. At Bogota, Gen. Canal had agreed to recognize the Government of Mosquera and lay down his arms. There had been two fights between the troops of Mosquera and those of the old Government Party—in one of which one side gained a success, and in the other the other side was victor. Our correspondent thinks that the wretched revolution which has devastated New-Granada for over two years past, is nearly at its close. Our Consul at Colon, Aspinwall, had written a letter to the Governor of the State of Panama, congratulating him on the fact that that State had become one of the United States of New-Granada. From other points there is nothing of special interest.

The First Connecticut Battery arrived in this City yesterday from Hartford. It contains one hundred and fifty men, four six-pound Parrott guns, two twelve-pound howitzers, six caissons, one battery wagon, one forge, and one hundred and thirty horses. At present the men are quartered at the Park Barracks. Three companies belonging to the Twenty-ninth Regiment of Massachusetts also arrived. They are designated G, F, and H. The other seven companies are stationed at Newport's News, and have been there and Fortress Monroe since last May. On arriving here, the men were sent to Governor's Island, and will remain there till they leave for Newport's News.

More than twenty British staff and field officers were at one of the principal hotels in Boston on Friday and Saturday last, *en route* for Canada. The *Journal* remarks that they were a fine-looking set of men, and by their absence of fuss and pretension put to the blush many of the minor officers of our volunteers. From the tons of baggage which accompanied them, it is presumable they intend to remain some time in the Canadas.

Notwithstanding the statements to the contrary which have gained currency, Capt. Leland still retains the position of Commissary of Subsistence at Cairo.

The responsibilities attached to the General Superintendency of the New-Jersey Railroad, have been devolved upon T. F. Wolcott Jackson, Esq., son of the late John P. Jackson, Esq. Mr. Jackson has for several years occupied an important position in the office of the Company, and is thoroughly conversant with his new duties.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison lectured at Cooper Institute last evening on "The Abolitionists and their relations to the war." The room was about half-filled with an enthusiastic audience. The speaker claimed that Slavery and not abolitionism was the cause of the war, and that emancipation is an inevitable necessity. He did not modify any of his time-honored views.

The Stock Market worked tamely through the early part of yesterday's business, but after the later dispatches from Washington, recovered the firm tone of Monday afternoon, and closed at much the same prices; New-York Central, 83 per cent.; United States six per cents., 91 per cent. The markets for Gold and Exchange on London left off weak; 102⅞@103 for Gold; 114 for Bills. Both were made weaker by the arrival of $885,000 from California, and the better offering of Merchant bills against the large shipments of Domestic Produce, which, for the present week, amount to $3,655,000

An active demand prevailed for Flour, yesterday; prices of shipping brands were a shade higher, and of the medium and better grades quite firm. A very limited business was transacted in Grain, at about previous quotations. Coffee and Sugars were in moderate request. Hay, Pig Lead, Fish Oils, Tallow, Teas and Provisions attracted considerable attention. Pork and Beef were firm. Lard was heavy. Whisky declined. Cotton was dull. The Freight market was inactive.

The Live-Stock markets will probably be well supplied when all the animals are in. The stock trains are taxed to their utmost capacity, and still droves of hogs are left on the way for want of cars to bring them. The beef trade yesterday was slow, at about last week's rates, or 8½c.@9c. for very good steers, 8c. for fair, and 6½c.@7c. for poor animals. About 3,300 fresh, and 50 stale bullocks, were yarded at Forty-fourth-street, for Monday and Tuesday, a portion of them arriving late. Hogs are more abundant and cheaper than ever. The Cattle-yards are being used for hogs, the regular hog-yards failing to hold them. Such an abundant supply of cheap pork lessens the demand for beef. Sheep are also in good supply.

* * *

Collection of Southern Debts.—The numerous merchants in our Northern cities who have suffered so ruinously by the confiscation of Southern debts, have a right to urge that their interests shall not be overlooked by the Government. We are therefore glad to find that the claims of this important class of sufferers by the war are now under the consideration of Congress, and that an elaborate measure for their relief has just been presented by Hon. E. G. Spaulding. The object of this act, however, is not only to secure the eventual repayment of the four hundred millions of dollars due to loyal creditors, but to indemnify all patriotic citizens who have lost property by the violence and other illegal acts of the rebels. With a view to this end, the public domain in all the rebel States, with the property of incorrigible traitors, and especially that of the debtors themselves, is to be placed temporarily under the jurisdiction of Courts somewhat resembling those held for similar purposes in England during the administration of the Lord Protector. These Courts are proposed to be armed with full martial and civil powers to redress certain grievances relative to debts, indemnification and property. From their decisions there is to be an appeal to the Executive, whose decision is final. Mr. Spaulding's measure has been pronounced by eminent legal authorities to be strictly constitutional, and as this or some other efficient and adequate measure is certain in due time to become law, our merchants may rest assured that the triumph of the National armies will inaugurate the recovery of repudiated debts.

Unity in the Cabinet.

A volume of absurd and quite random conjecture in regard to the reasons which have procured the removal of Mr. Cameron from the Cabinet will, of course, obtain currency, and, perhaps, conceal from sight the real motives which have actuated the President. An instalment of such is already in circulation. The *Tribune* points to the corruption which reigns in every bureau of the War Department, and, while paying tribute to the business and personal merits of Mr. Cameron, suggests that his deposition was a necessary preliminary of reform. The disclosures elicited by the Van Wyck Committee, the damaging discussions in the House of Representatives, of which the recent speech of Mr. Dawes is a specimen, and the denunciations uttered by the Press, are represented as compelling the Administration to make this specific sacrifice on the altar of justice and fair-dealing.

We venture to say the President acted upon the impulse of no such pressure. At the time Mr. Cameron was urged as a proper occupant of a place in the Cabinet, his antecedents were sharply questioned. There was a traditional story of old offences unatoned for: pecuniary delinquencies affecting his former credit and standing. These, we know, were brought to the attention of Mr. Lincoln, who possibly made them the topic of investigation. But Pennsylvania was regarded as entitled to a Cabinet Minister, and Mr. Cameron had fairly earned the praise of having done more than any other Pennsylvanian to promote the election of the Republican candidate. These considerations outweighed the vague and entirely unsubstantiated charges affecting the Senator's character, and he received the appointment.

The war had not been in progress six weeks before evidences of excessive corruption in connection with the administration of the Department became too palpable to be concealed. Witnesses were everywhere found to attest the facts. The newspapers took them up. Financiers debated the propriety of insisting upon the dismissal of the Secretary as a condition for making additional loans to the Treasury. On the strength of this common rumor, a committee of Boston gentlemen waited upon the President, represented the state of public opinion, and suggested the expediency of making a change. Not, we understand, upon the ground that Mr. Cameron was certainly guilty, but that his usefulness was nearly if not quite destroyed by the current stories to his disadvantage. Mr. Lincoln listened to these advisers patiently; admitted his acquaintance with the prevalent charges against the Secretary; and only declined to act upon the offered counsel, because the crisis was too important to justify change, or, to use the characteristic expression of the President, "It is no time to swap horses when we are crossing a torrent." It is very certain that there has been no more reason since this interview than at the time it occurred, to question the integrity of the Secretary. The picture of corruption looked then as badly as it need. Time has made it not a bit more hideous. And the fact justifies us, we believe, in asserting that the causes of Mr. Cameron's retirement are wholly disconnected with the abuses existing in his office.

The true and sufficient reason is that the President requires unity in his counsels. His reply to the Boston Delegation reflects his master sentiment. To the successful conduct of the war, he regards harmony among those primarily intrusted with details as a first requisite. He has never made a secret of his admiration of that striking unity of purpose and method which characterized the Cabinet of Mr. Polk throughout the Mexican war. So long, therefore, as Mr. Cameron remained in accord with the policy of the President, or, more correctly, so long as it was possible to avoid the discussion of that policy, there was no thought of disturbing him. But just prior to the regular session of Congress it had become obvious that Mr. Cameron held opinions in regard to the disposition of slaves, unacceptable to the President, and he even went so far as to manifest them publicly in this City and in the presence of a portion of the grand army before Washington. He incorporated them in his annual report; and when the passage which had embodied them had been modified, it was published in its original shape along with the amended text. Moreover, when Congress met, and a strong numerical interest was found prepared to dissent from the known opinions of the President, it was soon understood that Mr Cameron was closely associated with the dissidents, and therefore occupied the ambiguous position of filling a chair in the Executive Chamber, and sympathizing at the same time with those who were averse from the Executive policy. It was while this unfortunate state of affairs was seriously perplexing the President, that the demand of Kentucky for the removal of the Secretary at War was received. It was a demand based upon the avowed opinions of Mr. Cameron, in favor of emancipating slaves of rebels, and it seemed to terminate Mr. Lincoln's indecision. Mr. Cameron was requested to vacate his position, simply in order that it might be filled by a statesman of different views. And that statesman has doubtless been found in the person of Mr. Stanton, whose antecedents as a Pro-Slavery Democrat are a warrant of his indisposition to commit any radical excesses the other way. With his presence the unity of the Cabinet is restored, and the policy of the Government clearly defined. We have now to see whether Congress is prepared to make war upon it.

* * *

Mexico in Arms.—The spectacle of Mexico rising to repel the Spaniards is hardly less splendid than the uprising of the loyal North after the fall of Sumter. In a letter in another column will be read how vigorously the preparations for war proceed in all parts of the Republic. The Spaniards are surrounded and cooped up in Vera Cruz, and without the aid of enormous reinforcements, will never dare to commence a march upon the capital. All internal dissensions are practically laid aside. The several States vie with each other in offering troops to the central Government, and an official journal states that, in a short time there will be an army of 150,000 men, with six hundred pieces of artillery, ready to move upon the invaders. Tampico, which it was at first resolved to abandon, is to be defended, and, it is thought, with a reasonable prospect of success. The war is accepted, in fact, by the entire people as a struggle for National existence. With this idea, they will fight with desperate resolution, and will, we doubt not, triumph; for the largest army that could be transported from Europe and supplied, would be inadequate to contend with these swarming patriots. The news is in all respects gratifying.

Gen. McClellan's Plan of the War—Its Immediate Success Certain.

The following extract of a letter, written by a person who speaks from the highest possible authority, relates to matters already familiar to our readers, and while it does no more than justice to the distinguished subject of the correspondence, holds out the most gratifying assurances that before another month shall have passed the war, through his admirable combinations, will be brought to a close:

Washington, Sunday, Jan. 12, 1862.

My Dear Sir: You do quite right to hold fast to your faith in Gen. McClellan. I can understand your own impatience and that of the public—but the greatest faultfinders, and most timid and faint-hearted patriots, will be all aglow with admiration, and admit, with mingled shame on the part of the cavilers, and pride in the hearts of all true men, that the delay has been imperative, and that the *apparent* inactivity of Gen. McClellan has been but a compulsory part of his grand plan of the campaign, and a precursor of vaster and more comprehensive results in consequence. There is, I am sorry to say, an active clique here, who are trying to injure Gen. McClellan, because he but carries out the present purposes of the Administration in not *now* making this a war of emancipation. Let the "on to Richmond" set be patient yet a little longer. The war will be over, and their dearest wishes, perhaps, be realized, by the "logic of events," sooner than their wildest dreams anticipate. In trying to influence the President against Gen. McClellan they bite a file. The only possible effect of this hunting and hounding, by correspondential and telegraphic missives, a man who made himself *seriously* sick—more so than the public know—by his sleepless activity and untiring energy, will be that it may, perhaps, somewhat impair his usefulness with the army. He has now the entire confidence and affection of the whole army, Generals and privates, such as no other commander can hope to attain. Any attempt to weaken him with the army, in these respects, would be a calamity to be deplored by the whole nation. The full fruition of all our hopes is at hand. I repeat, keep steadfast in your faith in Gen. McClellan, for which you have good cause, and all will soon be well.

Look at his career: As a man of private worth, and a soldier of public service, who shows a fairer record? His superior military skill and knowledge have been written with his own pen and carved by his own sword. He needs neither eulogist nor apologist. See what he has done since the rebellion broke out: Devised and carried into successful execution the admirably-digested military organization of the State of Ohio; cleared the rebels out of Western Virginia in one of the most energetic and brilliant little campaigns of history; brought instant order out of perfect chaos, and made riotous Washington as quiet as a country village; out of a completely demoralized and disorganized mob, created a thoroughly-disciplined army, as victorious Dranesville and even disastrous Ball's Bluff attest; and, greater than all, has borne with most exemplary meekness and silence

——"The spurns
That patient merit of the unworthy takes,"

and overcome the little envies, jealousies, bickerings, and gigantic difficulties and obstacles that would have appalled and frighted back in dismay from his Herculean task, a less bold or resolute heart. I write warmly about Gen. McClellan, because I know and love the man. Your suggestions to attack Manassas even at the risk of defeat, on the ground that we had better be beaten than rot to pieces, is not like your usual good sense. *Any* military man would tell you that to hurl our forces against those strong intrenchments would be sheer madness. But Gen. McClellan has them caught in their own trap. They are like a fox in a burrow with one hole, where they *must* soon be forced out, and then Gen. McClellan will fall upon them like a thunderbolt. The public will not then complain of his want of energy. I tell you it will be so fearful as to have wailing and mourning go up from every Southern household. Knowing what I do, and have thus but barely hinted at as the grand plan of the campaign, I repeat that the rebels are doomed, and secession will never again raise its hydra head in the land. *The folds of the giant constrictor are now tightening around the rebellion, and the coming month will see it crushed out completely and forever.* Again I say, look out for "a short war and a desperate one." Yours ever.

My Stars!

The unequaled enterprise and self-abnegating patriotism of *The World*—qualities in which it claims to surpass and (as all *The World* knows) does surpass all other newspapers—have resulted in the appearance in its columns of some most extraordinary correspondence,—correspondence which, it says, in an editorial paragraph, gives "an account of the naval and military forces" composing Gen. Burnside's expedition "complete in every particular." Most interesting correspondence this would seem to be, and likely to affect the stock-market, and elate or depress the public mind. This is enterprise. But the reader whose appetite is whetted by the announcement, peruses the next sentence in blank disappointment; for it informs him that all this particular information is "held in reserve" until Gen. Burnside's "blow is fairly struck." This is patriotism. Turning to the correspondence itself, he finds it to be of this stimulating and soul-satisfying nature:

Annapolis, Jan. 7.

On the 4th some * * * paymasters arrived at Annapolis, and immediately began the agreeable process of paying off the troops, most of whom had received nothing since the day of enlistment. The amount disbursed among * * * regiments was about * * *, and they were all, with one or two exceptions, paid before embarking.

Under the influence of the excitement which such information must create, this correspondence was probably read by those who saw it somewhat in this style: "On the 4th some—My stars!—paymasters arrived, and immediately began the agreeable process," &c. "The amount disbursed among—My stars!—regiments was about—My stars!—and they were all, with two exceptions, paid," &c. And so with regard to some of the other similarly stellated passages: "Monday morning's sun arose on busy scenes in camp,"—My stars! "Tuesday was occupied very much in the same manner as Monday,"—My stars! "The sail and steam vessels gradually drew up,"—My stars! "Give us the man who takes his yawl and personally delivers sailing orders to a fleet of—My stars!—vessels before breakfast."

Lost articles are sometimes advertised as of value only to the owner. We should say that this style of correspondence was valuable only to the writer. But it may be made very useful to the journal which publishes it, on account of its adaptability to circumstances. For as the time for the filling up the gaps which so excite the reader's admiration will not arrive until uncertainty has been resolved into certainty, the suppressed passages will, of course, speak loudly for the sagacity and complete information of "our own correspondent;" the difficulty being that everybody will then be as sagacious and as well-informed as he. In truth, *The World's* correspondence is like ancient Pistol's announcement of important doings—it tells us just what we do not want to know, and carefully omits what we do, leaving us to cry, My stars!—not at what it does, but at what it does not tell us. Justice Shallow's response to mine ancient is good counsel to newspapers: "If, Sir, you come with news from the Court, I take it there is but two ways, either to utter them or to conceal them." *The World* furnishes an example of the consequences of attempting to do both.

An Important Base of Operations.

All eyes are turned southward, scanning the coast and exploring the interior, in the endeavor to conjecture upon what point the insurgents will next be made to feel the power which is now gradually and steadily brought to bear upon them. Many have been already designated, but so closely has the Government been able to keep its offensive plans and purposes, that we should not be surprised if it proved that all the guesses had been wide of the mark. Meantime, we direct attention to one point, the importance of which, as a basis of operations, seems to have been too lightly passed over. This is Newbern, in North Carolina. Newbern is situated at the confluence of the Neuse and the Trent, near the head of a sound or extended bay, which itself empties into Pamlico Sound, the command of both of the principal entrances to which—Hatteras and Ocracoke Inlets—has been secured by the National forces. From Newbern, the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad stretches through about fifty-five or sixty miles of level country to Goldsborough, which is upon the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad,—the direct line of communication between Eastern Virginia and the Southern seaboard cities; and from Goldsborough it is but forty-eight miles by the North Carolina Railroad to Raleigh, the Capital of that State, but which possesses at least equal importance as the point through which the secondary and indirect communication of the Southern seaboard States with Eastern Virginia is kept up. This is effected by the connection by railroad of Charlotte, the western terminus of the North Carolina Road, with the Columbia branch of the South Carolina Railroad, and the connection of Raleigh with Petersburgh, Va., by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

If, then, a competent force could be landed at Newbern, and pushed rapidly and boldly into the interior, Goldsborough might be seized, and thus the principal rebel line of communication would be cut off. This accomplished, the same spirit and decision of movement might soon place Raleigh in our hands; and thus the second and last avenue would be effectually closed. The harbor of Newbern has water enough for any vessels that we would desire to send on such an expedition; and at our last advices there had no fortifications of any importance been thrown up near it. To check by military force the passage of such an expedition as we have had in mind from Newbern to Goldsborough, would cost the insurgent leaders such a loss from their main body in Virginia as would expose them to a fatal advance by Gen. McClellan.

Mr. Garrison's Address.

On another page of this morning's issue will be found a report in full of the speech made last evening at the Cooper Institute by Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, on "The Abolitionists and their Relations to the War." The subject is an interesting one, and certainly could not have had a more authoritative expounder than the Boston Nestor of Abolitionism. The magnificent uprising of the North in defence of the Constitution and the Union against the Slaveholders' rebellion had the effect to swallow up this like all other secondary issues, and for the time being Mr. Garrison and his co-workers have carefully refrained from any movement tending to mar the unity of sentiment and action in the great cause. Many of his friends and followers, it is known, have, under the teaching of the times, greatly changed their ultra views—the touch of a terrible reality dissipating their theoretic abstractions. Even the organ of Mr. Garrison himself, the *Liberator*, has lately struck its ancient motto of the Constitution as "A covenant with death and an agreement with hell." Mr. Garrison explains the position of his party, however, by saying that "*Death and hell have now seceded*" from the Constitution! and this characteristically bizarre vindication, he thinks, leaves their position perfectly logical. In declaring the Government to be wholly in the right, and the Secessionists wholly in the wrong, *as relates to the precise issue between the parties*, the Abolitionists abate no jot nor tittle of their testimony against a Constitution and Union with Slavery. "That Constitution," he says, "could it be enforced, as hitherto, would still be a 'covenant with death,' and that Union, could it be maintained, would still be 'an agreement with hell.'" And hence, argues Mr. Garrison, the need for immediate and universal emancipation. This is the key-note of his discourse.

It is not necessary to say that we, in common with the Administration, and the great mass of conservative men in the loyal States, do *not* think this the theory on which the war should be conducted. On the contrary, while hating Slavery, and holding our breath over the decree of its extinction as it trembles in the balance, the determination is none the less firmly cherished to conduct the war as long as it is practicable, by and under the Constitution. But while we cannot look upon the plans of Mr. Garrison and his party as other than ill-timed, visionary and impracticable, we are still quite able to appreciate the extreme historical importance of that movement of which for thirty years he has been the recognized head, and see a kind of moral heroism in the devotion with which he has given himself up to his one idea.

* * *

The Doom of the Franking Privilege.—The House of Representatives has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine by its action on the bill for the abolition of Franking. It had been considered extremely doubtful whether the measure could succeed at all; but it was thought absolutely certain that the vote would be close, and that to secure a majority, some other bill providing for the payment of Congressional postage would have to be previously reported. The injustice of these suspicions is apparent. The measure adopted is for the unconditional abrogation of the privilege; and the vote is 107 to 42. Well done, gentlemen of the House! Now, let the Senate imitate your capital example, and we shall clear from our system this most indefensible of abuses.

* * *

The Solicitor of Customs—Technical Arguments Answered.—The parties who are pressing the bill for a Solicitor of Customs here urge that there has been great delay in the prosecution of revenue causes in the United States Courts. Some of the lawyers suggest that one reason for the delays is to be found in the present law in those Courts on the subject of costs. It is not that the relative amount of costs is so small, and that a lawyer gets $20 for the same services in those Courts, which give him $90 in the State Courts. But in the State Courts costs are a whip in the hands of the Judge with which he can hasten lagging footsteps and punish negligence. In those Courts, if a cause is called on the calendar and either party desires a postponement, he may be compelled to pay for it and taught to be ready next time. Or if he does not attend to his case and allows a default to be taken against him, he is compelled to pay costs to get his default opened, and next time he is on hand and ready. But there is no such power in the United States Courts. In 1858, Congress, desirous of diminishing expenses in them, provided that a lawyer should have $20 on a final decree in a suit brought there. It cut off all term fees and all costs on motions, and provided that no other costs should be allowed than was given by that act. Hence, when the calendar is called, as it is almost every month, in those Courts, if a party is not ready, the only punishment which can be inflicted upon him, is to give judgment against him in his cause. This is too severe a penalty, and, as in most other cases, of extreme severity, the law practically nullifies itself and leaves the case worse than it found it.

To invest the Court with power to impose costs upon a motion might help the case, perhaps, somewhat, without going to the extreme measure of giving the Courts two new law officers. And if it would aid the Government and the claimants in revenue cases, it would also be of benefit to all other litigants in the United States Courts.

* * *

A Secession Dodge.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* prints the following:

"We do not know how the people of Maine will regard this invasion of their soil; *but we do not believe that a British regiment could ever find its way to Canada if it landed in New-York, and sought to pass through this State.*"

It is by such pieces of idiotic rant that the *Atlas and Argus* seeks to aid the rebellion. Debarred from serving the secession cause directly, it now bends its efforts to doing it indirect service by misinterpreting every act, and traducing every measure of the Government. If, however, the readers of that journal can be influenced by any such pitiful stuff as this, it simply shows they are as much of fools as it assumed they were when the writer ventured to pen such nonsense.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The first performance of Mr. Grau's short season takes place to-night—the opera being "La Traviata." Miss Kellogg appears as the heroine, supported by Signor Brignoli, Signor Mancusi, and the other members of the troupe. The box-office indications are decidedly in favor of one of the most fashionable evenings of the season.

Winter Garden.—A spectacular piece called the "Naiad Queen"—an old favorite of our public, by the way—was produced here, last evening, in a style of much splendor, and with entire success. It furnishes a pleasant addendum to the solid interest of Boucicault's drama of "Dot." The scenery is extremely fine—an effect in the last act being particularly clever. Mr. Clarke has a funny part, and makes the most of it, with his usual discreet skill. The remaining distribution is good. We shall take another opportunity of referring to the particular merits of this holiday revival.

The New-Jersey State Legislature.

Trenton, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The Senate failed to organize to-day. Sixteen ballots were taken for President, Mr. Crowell, of Union, receiving generally ten votes, those of the Republicans. He could at any time have elected himself by his own vote. The Democratic vote was divided for the first six ballots between Mr. Budd, of Morris, who received alternately seven and eight, and Mr. Reckless, of Monmouth, who received as high as four. Mr. Veghte, of Somerset, and Mr. Buckley, of Passaic, were nominated on the sixth and tenth ballots, but only received each one vote. On the fourteenth ballot the Senate took a recess for fifteen minutes, after which two more unsuccessful ballots were taken.

The House was organized by the election of Mr. Haight, of Monmouth, as Speaker; Mr. Sharp, of Warren, as Clerk; Johnson, of Mercer, as Assistant Clerk; Meeker, of Essex, as Engrossing Clerk, and Erickson, of Ocean, as Doorkeeper.

Fire in Boston.

Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

A fire broke out to-day in the attic of the Mercantile Block, in Commercial-street, which was speedily got under, but not until the contents of the building were damaged by fire and water to the amount of $20,000. The loss was fully insured. Silas Pierce & Co., West India goods, S. W. Clifford, dealer in cordials, Boynton & Picket, provisions, and others, suffered by damage to goods.

Fire at McGregor, Iowa.

McGregor, Iowa, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

A fire yesterday morning destroyed Worth's dry goods store, O'Brien's grocery, Giles' jewelry store, McNeill's liquor store, Turner's clothing store Bowen's cabinet store, the City Hotel, and several other buildings. The stocks were mostly saved. Total loss, $25,000.

Railroad Accident.

Troy, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

This A.M., as the Troy and Boston train was about twenty miles above this city, it ran into a farmer's wagon, at a crossing. The occupants of the wagon were John Grant and wife. Mrs. Grant was killed instantly, and Mr. Grant so horribly mangled that he cannot survive.

The Postmastership of Katonah, N. Y.

Katonah, Westchester Co., Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The announcement that Mr. Bendeict, the Postmaster appointed by Mr. Blair, had been removed without notice, and Mr. Whitlock appointed at the instigation of a few individuals, has created much dissatisfaction, and the Postmaster-General at once assented to the request by telegraph to withhold Mr. Whitlock's commission until the sentiment of the people could be ascertained. A meeting for remonstrance is to be held at Putney's Hall to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The following is the Court of Appeals Calendar for Jan. 15: Nos. 24, 27, 28, 30, 31, 34, 36, 37, 39½, 16.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The following is the weekly Bank statement:

Capital stock	$38,231,700
Loans and discounts	64,704,000
Specie	8,580,000
Due from other Banks	8,805,000
Due to other Banks	9,634,000
Deposits	25,643,000
Circulation	6,612,500

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA

Departure of General Prim for Vera Cruz.

A Portion of the French Contingent Against Mexico Gone Forward.

Preparations of the Mexicans for Defence.

Uraga, with 20,000 Men Disputing the Passes Above Vera Cruz.

TAMPICO TO BE DEFENDED.

A Temperate Proclamation from President Juarez.

Havana, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

On the 28th ult., after a most enthusiastic reception by the Spanish residents here, principally the Catalans, His Excellency, Gen. Prim, Conde de Rens and Marques de los Cactillejos, &c., &c., sailed in the *San Francisco de Asis* to take command of the expedition at Vera Cruz, accompanied by a part of the French contingent under Vice Admiral Jurien de la Gravière, consisting of the *Messena*, with 500 Zouaves and 200 marine artillery; the *Guerrière*, with 300 marine; the *L'Ardente*, with 500 infantry; the *L'Astrée*, with 500 infantry, making in all about 2,000 troops for disembarkation. The *Aube*, with 600 troops, and the *Montezuma*, with 228, have since sailed, making, therefore, 2,828 *en route* for Vera Cruz.

The *Bertholet*, *Laroisiri*, *Chaptal*, *Milan* and *Marceau* have also sailed. The English vessels *Desperate*, *Georgina*, *Challenger*, *Plover*, *Nimble* and *Spiteful* have all been here; the last four sailed for Cape San Antonio, where they were to meet transports from Jamaica with 800 troops and then proceed to Vera Cruz.

The *Pagaro del Oceano* arrived on the 29th ult., bringing the first news from Vera Cruz. She left on the 25th, and reported Uraga near the city with 12,000 men.

Sir Charles Wyke, English Minister, arrived on the night of the 24th, having stopped some days at Orizaba, where there was intense feeling against the Spaniards.

Daza, Governor of Mexico, had been deposed, and Azcarate appointed in his stead.

Congress adjourned on the 15th, after fully authorizing the President to adopt all measures he might deem prudent in regard to the Spanish invasion.

Gen. Parodi had been named Minister of War.

Gen. Gasset, of the Spanish forces, had established a custom-house in Vera Cruz, and Uraga had established another five leagues from the city.

President Juarez issued a very temperate and dignified proclamation to the Mexicans, calling on all parties to give up their present quarrels, and unite against the common enemy. All had done so, save Zuloaga, who had but a small band, and Miramon's party, to which, since his departure, but little more than the name is left. The proclamation was published here in the *Diario de la Marina* of the 1st inst.

According to the *Monitor*, official journal of the City of Mexico, the following offers of troops has been made by the respective State Governments named.

Jalisco	7,000	Zacatecas	7,000
San Luis Potosi	6,000	Queretaro	4,000
Mexico	8,000	Michoacan	6,000
Guerrero	10,000	Oajaca	4,000
Puebla	10,000	Total	62,000

The force from Zacatecas is accompanied by sixty cannon. The *Monitor* believes the entire republic will at once place in the field 150,000 men, with a hundred parks of artillery.

On the 5th, arrived from Vera Cruz in five days, the steamer *La Cubana*, with little news of interest. No sortie had been made by the Spaniards.

Tampico, occupied and well defended by the Mexicans, would hold out a long time.

Gen. Uraga has all the passes from Vera Cruz well defended, and has under his immediate command twenty thousand troops, well armed. He had received twenty-two deserters from the Spanish forces, and on the arrival of my informant in the city he found eighteen more had deserted, and more were expected to desert as opportunity offered. Forced conscripts, they are never contented.

Here all is quiet. Miramon, who arrived in Matanzas on the 31st ult., in the steamer *Noc Daqui*, from your city, is still here with his three Aids.

The attempt to get up an exhibition of agriculture, industry and fine arts, has failed.

The first portion of the Sancte Espiritu Railroad was opened on the 29th ult.

On the 28th ult. the English steamer *Labiran* sailed under very suspicious circumstances for Matamoras.

Dec. 31, the new *Aymtamento* or City Council was sworn in, and went immediately to felicitate the Captain-General on the taking of Vera Cruz.

There have been several schooners which have successfully run the blockade. Dec. 31, came in the *W. Wilder*, Capt. Capell, nine days from Mobile; Jan. 5, the *Three Brothers*, twenty-two days from New-Orleans; same day, the *Clara*, eight days from Mobile; all with turpentine.

Jan. 6, the steamer *Cuba*, formerly the *Calhoun*, Capt. McConnell, formerly of the steamer *Habana*, three days from Berwick's Bay, with cotton, reports 1,508 tons?

Mr. Plumb, attaché to the American Legation at Mexico, is here *en route* for Washington.

Maretzek and troupe arrived from Vera Cruz in the *La Cubana*.

SHIPWRECKS.

Loss of British Bark Lauriston and American Schooner Teazer.

The ship *Premier*, Capt McGilvey, arrived at this port last evening, from London, having on board Capt. Adamson and crew, of the British bark *Lauriston*, hence for Cork, which vessel had been in collision with the *Premier* during a dense fog, on Sunday, 12th inst., when about fifty miles E. S. E. from Sandy Hook. The *Premier* was damaged to a considerable extent, and so injured was the *Lauriston* that Capt. Adamson and crew were compelled to abandon her.

The bark *Deborah Pennell*, Capt. Pennell, also arrived last evening, from Cardiff, having on board Capt. Clifford and crew, of the schooner *Teazer*, of Bangor, which vessel was abandoned at sea on the 4th inst. The following is Capt. Clifford's report:

"Was from Elizabethport, with a cargo of pig iron, bound to Boston, and consigned to Bowers, Pratt & Co., of that city. Jan. 1, when within ten miles of Boston Light, she took a gale from west northwest, during which she lost sails and was compelled to run before the gale. On the 2d the vessel began to make water, there being a heavy sea on, and the leak increased. On the evening of the 3d, finding the water was fast gaining, threw overboard about twenty tons of the cargo off the deck. On the 4th, at 7 A. M., made a sail to windward. I then set a signal of distress, the vessel still keeping on her course. Cut away the mainmast, when we discovered the vessel making for us, which soon came up and proved to be the bark *Deborah Pennell*, from Cardiff, for New-York, which kindly took us from the wreck, it blowing heavy at the time. I saved nothing from the vessel. The crew were all exhausted, and some badly frostbitten. Was at the time in lat. 38° 45′ and lon. 64° 40.′ The vessel had four and a half feet water in the hold when abandoned."

Capt. Clifford and crew all belong in the vicinity of Bangor.

The bark *Deborah Pennell*, of Brunswick, Pennell, from Cardiff, in 57 days, with coal to order, experienced heavy gales from S. W. to N. N. W. most of the passage—split sails, and received other damage. Dec. 13, in a S. E. gale, carried away foretopmast. Dec. 19, exchanged signals with a full rigged brig (British) steamship bound east. On the 1st inst., off George's Shoals, took a heavy W. N. W. gale, which carried away maintopsail yard, split topsail, lost part of the mainmast, and was blown off to S. E. two hundred miles. The gale lasted five days. Jan. 4, in lat. 38° 40′, lon. 64° 37′, at 8 A.M., made a vessel on our lee, with colors half-mast, Union down. Soon after saw her mainmast go over the side. Immediately bore down for her, when she proved to be the schooner *Teazer*, of Bangor, from Elizabethport, for Boston, in a sinking condition; took off the Captain, (Clifford,) Mr. Varney, (mate,) Horatio Whitten, and George Paul, seamen, in an exhausted state.

The ship *Premier*, of Bangor, McGilvey, London, Dec. 11, and the Downs 15th, in ballast, to Brett, Son & Co., 12th inst., at 4:45 P. M., during a dense fog, reports came in collision with British bark *Lauriston*, hence for Queenstown, which stove our starboard bow and carried away all the head-gear. The bark was completely cut down forward, lost bowsprit and fore and mainmasts. As soon as she got clear, wore ship to save the crew. The fog was so dense that we came in collision again before the ship's headway could be stopped. We succeeded, in a few minutes, in getting all hands on board the *Premier*. Some of the crew were badly injured by the falling spars and timber. At the time the ship was heading west by north, with the port tacks on board; wind S. S. W.

The bark was heading E. S. E., and it was not more than one minute from the time the lookout warned us of the bark, before the collision took place. The crew saved nothing but what they stood in, and the vessel's papers and chronometer. When leaving her, there was five feet of water in the hold, and she appeared to be settling fast forward, and must have gone down in a short time. At the time of the collision, we were about 50 miles E. S. E. from Sandy Hook. Capt. Adamson and crew were brought to this port. The *Lauriston* cleared hence, 4th inst., with a cargo of grain, dispatched by G. and J. Knox & Co.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The bark *Sea Eagle*, from Gibara, reports, that on the 11th inst. collided with schooner *Truro*, of Boston, from St. Domingo for New-York. One man succeeded in getting aboard. The last seen of the *Truro* she was in a sinking condition. No assistance could be rendered on account of the gale.

THE JACKSON FERRY ACCIDENT.

Four Men Dead.

By the fearful accident that occurred at the Jackson Ferry, on the Brooklyn side of the river, at 5½ o'clock on Monday evening last, four men have met their death. It appears that the accident happened in this wise: The men employed at the Navy-yard had just left work, and those who lived in New-York were crowding on the ferry-bridge waiting for the boat. The throng of people was immense, and proved too heavy for the strength of the bridge, for one of the chains that supported it broke, and one of the balance-boxes was drawn so violently up, that it caused the contents, large stones, to be thrown with great force among the crowd. Two men were hurled into the water, but they fortunately escaped with only a severe ducking. Many were bruised, some so severely that they had to be conveyed to their homes. One man, name unknown, had his leg broken, and another, named Simkins, living in Jackson-street, was struck so severely in the back that it will be some time before he will be enabled to pursue his usual avocations. The following are the names of those who were fatally injured:

Edward Madden, residing in Pitt-street, was struck with such violence on the head with a stone, that his brains actually protruded. He was conveyed to the hospital on a litter, but though everything was done for him that science could suggest, he expired at 2 o'clock the following morning. Madden was only 26 years of age, and leaves a wife and young child, quite an infant, to mourn his loss.

A sailor, residence unknown, but supposed to be J. Tunnoires, from the fact of his cap having that name in it, was also struck on the head and the skull broken. A five-cent piece was found embedded in the fractured portion of his skull. He has since died.

John Wilks, who resided in Lewis-street, was also struck on the head, and has since died.

A man, named Joseph Breslin, was also severely hurt, and has since died of his injuries.

The other injured persons, it is said, are in a fair way to recover.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Baptist Sunday School Teachers' Association.—A very interesting and numerously attended meeting of this body was held on Monday evening, in the meeting-house of the Pilgrim Baptist Church, in Thirty-third-street, (Rev. G. Alexander Peltz'.) Some 400 persons were present to listen to the discussion of the question,—"What is the best mode of Sunday-School teaching?" Mr. Frisbie opened the question, and was followed by H. C. Ward, and J. C. Baxter, Esqs. The exercises were enlivened by the singing of the children of the Sunday-School, led by Capt. J. B. Peck.

Mysterious Disappearance.—Patrick Nugent, a mason by trade, residing at No. 242 West Sixteenth street, left his home on the morning of the 3d inst. to go to work. Since that time he has not been heard from. His wife and children are in great distress by reason of his absence. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by Inspector Carpenter, at Police Headquarters, or by Mrs. Nugent, at her residence above named.

A Dance-House Proprietor Committed.—Nicholas Smith, the proprietor of the disreputable house, which was broken up on Monday night, as published in yesterday's Times, situated in Eighteenth-street, was yesterday committed to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house. There were 33 persons, male and female, taken into custody. A portion were discharged, and the remainder sent to the House of Detention as witnesses.

Burned to Death.—A child, eighteen months old, named Joseph Leary, died yesterday, at No. 106 Eleventh-street, from burns received by falling against a stove on Christmas Eve. Coroner Collin held an inquest upon the body.

Suicide of a French Professor.

HE SHOOTS HIMSELF THROUGH THE HEAD.

The inmates of a private boarding-house up town were startled yesterday afternoon by finding the dead body of one of the boarders of the establishment in the house. The name of the unfortunate man was Monsieur D. Lagroix a Professor of the French and other European languages. Since the 18th of November last he has been occupying rooms on the third floor of the house, which is situated at No. 143 Ninth-street. When found, he was entirely dead, although the body was not yet cold. Two pistols were lying by his side on the floor of his room, one of which had been discharged, and the other was loaded with two balls. The body was stretched at length upon the back, and the empty pistol was lying near the right hand, the loaded one at the left, thus indicating that had the contents of the first pistol failed in producing the intended effect, the other would have been used. There was also a powder-flask lying under the loaded pistol. The ball had entered the right temple, and penetrated nearly through his head, producing death almost instantly, as is believed by the physicians who made the examination. There is very little known about the deceased by the lady who keeps the boarding-house. She states that he has been there about two months; that recently he has been heard to exclaim very frequently that things were going wrong with him. He kept himself mostly in his room during the hours that were spent in the house. Coroner Naumann held an inquest upon the body last evening, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from suicide. Deceased was between 35 and 40 years of age. An examination of his room and effects shows that he was a man of literary habits and occupations. He had a large library, among which are many very valuable works. From what little information could be obtained, the deceased is supposed to have been in embarrassed circumstances, and this fact, probably, induced him to commit the rash deed.

Annual Meeting of the New-York Marine Society.

The annual meeting of the above Society was held at the United States Hotel on Monday evening. It was presided over by Capt. Charles H. Marshall. A report was read by the Secretary, Capt. Joseph Tinkham, by which it appears that seven new members have been admitted during the past year, and six have died. The pension list contains the names of fifty-six widows. The Society has a fund of $60,200 invested in bonds and mortgages, bearing interest payable semi-annually. The receipts for the past year amounted to $5,811 01. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Chas. H. Marshall; First Vice-President, John M. Ferrier; Second Vice-President, Thomas Dunham; Treasurer, James Copland; Secretary, Joseph Tinkham; Attorney, Daniel Lord.

Capt. Marshall briefly and appropriately acknowledged the honor conferred upon him, and remarked that the existence of the Society dates from the time of George III. The sum of $195,711 has been expended in relieving needy widows and orphans. He closed his remarks by urging those present to endeavor to persuade the Shipmasters and Captains of their acquaintance to become members. The meeting then adjourned.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Standing Committees of the Senate Announced.

The Assembly Committees to be Announced To-day.

A Number of Important Measures Already Introduced.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1862.

Both Houses met pursuant to adjournment last evening, and held short sessions. Mr. Robertson introduced his bill, of which I have made previous mention, in regard to concert saloons. It provides that no performance, either theatrical, or of an equestrian, juggling or minstrel character, shall be permitted in any place of amusement or public garden, without a license procured according to a specific law; that no license shall be granted for such performances in any place where liquors are sold, or waitresses are in attendance; that any violation of the law shall be punishable by a fine, or imprisonment not less than six months nor more than one year, or by both; that every constable and policeman shall arrest any one violating the law upon complaint, and that the act take effect immediately. It is earnestly to be hoped that this bill will speedily become the law, and there is every reason to expect its early passage. This morning the Lieutenant-Governor, who was called from his post last week by a sudden death in his family, again resumed his duties, with the sympathies of all in the room warmed toward him. Notice was given of a bill to repeal the law of last session relative to capital punishment and for the punishment of criminals. It will be remembered that in the working of the present law there is some hitch apparent by which criminals do not meet their just punishment, and there is a necessity that a clearer discrimination should be made in regard to the nature of the crime itself and the punishment allotted to it. The case of Mrs. Hartung released from the condemned cell, and of Jefferds and the German doctor, only sentenced through the firmness of the presiding Judge, are cases directly in point. This bill is doubtless designed to meet and remedy the existing evil. A bill will also be speedily introduced, defining and limiting more accurately the duties of Harbor-masters in New-York and its environs. The Lieutenant-Governor also announced the Standing Committees of the Senate. A reference to the full list, as published in the regular proceedings of the Senate, will show that the selection has been made carefully and judiciously with a preeminent view to the fitness of things. Mr. Bell, whose two previous terms fit him peculiarly for the post, is Chairman of the Finance Committee. Mr. Pruyn, of this city, whose eminent fitness for the place is unquestioned, is Chairman of the Committee on Literature; Mr. Folger, of that on the Judiciary; and Mr. Monroe, of that on Banks—all good appointments. While considering the small number of Democrats in the Senate, they have a generous share of the positions assigned. In this connection I will add that the House Committees, which, owing to the great difficulty of a suitable allotment in the present disorganized state of political parties, were not announced to-day, will be so, doubtless, to-morrow; and, if the intention to deal fairly by all parties and yet subserve the best ends of legislation is of any account, will give general satisfaction.

Ex-President Fillmore and other prominent citizens of Erie County, appeared before the House to-day, on paper, as petitioners for lines of defence and defensive works near Buffalo and at other points on the Niagara River. Petitions of this sort seem likely to come in from all points which would be endangered in case of a border warfare. The Canadians evidently have their choler up, and would evidently like to collar us, but their case is very much like that of a bulldog, whose teeth have been pulled, and nothing but his bark is left. The prompt mediation of Messrs. Mason and Slidell may be fairly considered in this light, as a very neat dental operation, and the Legislature of New-York has full cognizance of the fact, and will be governed accordingly. The pulling is not pleasant to bear, but is usually effectual.

Mr. Luddington, of Sullivan County, called up his resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives to vote for the bill abolishing the franking power, now before Congress, and after he had said a few words in its favor, it was passed. It is quite possible that this subject will have been disposed of at Washington before this resolution reaches the honorable Senators and Representatives, but it is, nevertheless, valuable, as putting on record the decision of this State upon that point. Constituents will consent to forego lumbering up their houses with unreadable matter, if the aforesaid gentlemen will give up the pleasure of giving gifts so costly to the—Government, both in their manufacture and transportation.

Efforts are being made to have so much of the Governor's Message as refers to the Metropolitan Police referred to a special Committee composed of the members from that district. It is alleged that they understand best the working of the system among their constituents, and their wishes regarding it, and are therefore best qualified to handle it. I do not know how they understand it, but it seems to have struck disinterested spectators universally as a most admirable system, and it is to be sincerely hoped that this Legislature will not undo any of the good done already to that unfortunate City, even if it attempts no remedy of its manifold existing evils. Mr. Smith, of New-York, gave notice of a bill to regulate labor on the Central Park, and to fix a common standard of wages for all labor performed there.

The Governor gave his first *levée* to the members last evening, and a very pleasant affair it proved. The guests were made to feel entirely at ease, and were received with a very graceful hospitality. The presence of members of his own staff and of prominent military officers, both of the regular and volunteer forces, supplied the variety of costume often lacking, when no ladies are present, and the hospitalities of the season certainly opened under very favorable auspices. The class of gentlemen who compose the present Legislature seem to be of a very pleasant social character, and of a better social standing than has sometimes been the case. They are many of them men who have positions to lose if they do not acquit themselves creditably here this Winter, and this is one reason, in addition to the urgent necessities of the times, that there is ground to hope for a higher and more honorable tone of feeling in all matters relating to personal honesty—one of the most effectual barriers against corruption; and certainly no session has of late been convened under circumstances so favorable to a reform in this matter, which has given a most unpleasant notoriety to the Legislature of this State. Owing their position to no especial political organizations, they have but few partizans to reward, and emanating in an unusual degree from the people,—and a people in earnest to make every reasonable sacrifice, and no unreasonable ones, to put down the rebellion and sustain the Government,—there has not been of late a more favorable time to breast the swelling tide of corruption, to return to the frugal and honest virtues of the worthies of earlier days. It is the tendency of revolutionary times to purge and renovate political bodies, and a golden opportunity is now offered the members of this body to show themselves the first fruits of a harvest of honest frugality and virtue, which this tempest is sure to plant, to the certain overthrow of all dishonesty, prodigality and vice. On motives of mere policy alone they will be wiser to do this, for it is better to rise with the incoming tide than to be overwhelmed by it. H.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 14.—P. M.

The Assembly Committees will be announced to-morrow. The Committee on Cities will probably have one from New-York and one from Brooklyn—the former a Democrat, the latter a Republican. More attention will be paid to the character of the men than to location. The rest of the Committee will be strong and true men from the interior. Stetson will probably be Chairman of the Judiciary; Ogden of the Committee on Canals; Rice of Claims, and Tracy of Railroads. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

Mr. Munro gave notice of a bill to amend the Harbor Master's Act.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Pruyn—To regulate the dividends of Life Insurance Companies.

By Mr. Truman, to amend the Insurance laws.

By Mr. Bradley—Incorporating the Metropolitan Cab Company.

A bill regulating the dividends of Fire Insurance Companies, and providing for the retention of a sum ample enough to cover insured premises.

By Mr. Smith—Concerning the public health in New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties, and the waters thereof.

The following are the Standing Committees of the Senate, as announced:

Claims—Messrs. Truman, Richards, Bradley.
Finances—Messrs. Bell, Angel, Connolly, Murphy, Baily.
Judiciary—Messrs. Folger, Toby, Willard, Low, Ganson.
Canals—Messrs. Cook, Hutchinson, Connolly.
Charitable and Religious Societies—Messrs. Toby, Hardin, Murphy.
Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties—Messrs. Montgomery, Abbot, Freere.
State Prisons—Messrs. Baily, Clark, Woodruff.
Poor Laws—Messrs. Abbot, Young, Little.
Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Montgomery, Pruyn, Angel.
Indian Affairs—Messrs. Sandford, Robertson, Bradley.
Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Robertson, Truman, Ganson.
Agricultural—Messrs. Richards, Abbot, Young.
Literature—Messrs. Pruyn, Ramsey, Sanford.
Militia—Messrs. Smith, Ramsey, Cornell.
Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Clark, Bailey, Young.
Grievances—Messrs. Henderson, Montgomery, Woodruff.
Banks—Messrs. Monroe, Cook, Henderson.
Insurance Companies—Messrs. Little, Beel, Farrar.
Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Cornel, Cook, Hardin.
Manufactures—Messrs. Young, Monroe, Hutchinson.
Joint Library—Messrs. Hardin, Angel, Woodruff.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

For the payment of the interest on the Canal debt.

For the payment of a share of the National tax by the State.

For the erection of military defences on Lake Erie and Niagara River.

Committee rules were reported, dividing the Committee on Cities and Villages into two Committees, one on Cities and the other on Villages. Adopted.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. McCabe, relative to donations in the Nineteeth Ward, for a Woman's State Hospital.

By Mr. Maddox, to extend the streets and maintain the docks of Brooklyn.

By Mr. Leamy—To extend the term of constables in New-York.

By Mr. Smith—To regulate labor in Central Park, and establish a uniform scale of wages.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Darcy—To regulate and fix the fees of Brooklyn constables.

By Mr. Phelps—To authorize aliens to hold real estate in New-York.

Mr. Kenny moved to take up the bill for the relief of the suffering people of Ireland.

The Speaker ruled that the House could not grant unanimous consent, except in cases specially provided for in the rules.

This decision of Speaker Raymond is of the utmost importance, as it reverses the ruling of Speaker Littlejohn, who always held that the House had power to do anything by unanimous consent.

Mr. Luddington called up the concurrent resolution in favor of the passage of the Congress bill to abolish the franking privilege, and spoke in favor of this and all other retrenchments. Adopted.

Mr. Rice called up the resolution of inquiry, What legislation is necessary to enable volunteers honorably discharged, after medical inspection, to receive pay. Adopted.

Mr. Smith called up the resolution to refer matters relative to the Metropolitan Police to the delegates of the Counties interested in the law.

After brief debate, the subject was laid over.

The privileges of the floor were extended to Col. Lewis Benedict, Jr.

An Outrage Explained.

THE FIRING AT AN AMERICAN VESSEL BY A BRITISH CORVETTE.

The firing of the British corvette *Cadmus* at the American bark *Gazelle*, when the latter vessel was going into Barbados, is explained by Capt. Rhodes, who says that he was entering the port with only a private signal flying. The corvette fired a blank shot, which warning being unheeded by the bark, a round shot was fired, striking the water about half a mile in advance of her bows. This shot also was unnoticed, when a third shot was fired, at which the bark ran up the American ensign, and proceeded into port without further molestation.

A Car Destroyed by Fire.—Last evening, about 5 o'clock, as one of the cars of the Sixth-avenue Railroad was passing near Fifty-fourth-street, it suddenly took fire from the straw inside. There was a large number of passengers in the car at the time, but none of them were injured, so far as has been ascertained. The car was entirely destroyed. The bells of the Second District sounded, but the assistance of the firemen was not in time to prevent the destruction of the car.

[Advertisement.]

That "Mountain of Human Flesh," the giantess, at Barnum's Museum, with the living whale, hippopotamus, and the new fairy play, is drawing great crowds.

[Advertisement.]

Protect the Brave Volunteers by supplying them with Holloway's Pills, to guard them against Miasma and Billous Fevers.

Cold Feet—A Cure For.

S. C. SMITH, Esq., of the American Hotel of Babylon, L. I., had been troubled for many years with cold feet. He had seen

ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS

used in hooping cough with great benefit, and he concluded to try one for each foot, cut to the shape of the foot. The relief was immediate, and he has never been troubled with cold feet since.

There never was so useful a strengthening warming Plaster as Alcock's Porous Plaster.

Those troubled with weak backs or breasts should try them.

Separate directions in English, German and Spanish.

Principal office, No. 294 Canal-st. Also, No. 4 Union-square. Price 25 cents each.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

DIED.

Merritt.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 13, Mrs. Maria Merritt, aged 72 years and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Jane Mahan, No. 90 East 26th-st., on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

L[illegible].—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, Mrs. L. A. L[illegible].

The friends of the [illegible] and relatives of the family are [illegible] at 1 o'clock on Thursday [illegible].

Utica and California papers please copy.

S[illegible].—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 13, Anna C., wife of Richard A. [illegible], and daughter of the late David Crawford, of Newburgh.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 2½ P. M., from the residence of her mother, Mrs. D. Crawford, at Newburgh, N. Y.

Vandervoort.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 13, of scarlet fever, Charles I., youngest son of Charles M. and Deborah G. Vandervoort, aged 2 years, 2 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 102 West 49th-st., on Thursday morning, Jan. 16.

☞ Buffalo, Milwaukee and California papers please copy.

Wakeman.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 13, of scarlet fever, William Starr, son of David and Mary Wakeman, aged 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 210 West 18th-st.

Raven.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 13, Henry Hutchings, son of Anton A. and Gertrude Oatman Raven, aged 9 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 26 West 35th-st., on Wednesday morning, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock.

Field.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, after a severe illness, Nellie E., only child of William H. and Amanda F. Field, aged 1 year and 9 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 107 East 25th-st., on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

Haight.—In Harlem, on Monday, Jan. 13, Mary W., Haight, widow of the late William Haight.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 3d-av. and 121st-st., Harlem, on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 3 P. M.

Smith.—At the residence of his parents, at Washington Heights, Cornelius H., son of Bartlett and Mary A. Smith, aged 18 years, 8 months and 11 days.

His funeral will take place from Church of the Annunciation, Manhattanville, at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, Jan. 16.

Schuyler.—At Saratoga Lake, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, after a lingering illness. Phebe Jane, wife of Robert S. Schuyler, and daughter of James and Lydia A. Mackrell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 32 years.

Forno.—In Ponchatoula, La., on Sunday, Nov. 10, suddenly, Maria, wife of Henry Forno, late of New-Orleans, in the 50th year of her age.

☞ Huntington, L. I., papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 21.—Jan. 14, 1862.

38, 41, 13, 17, 15, 24, 56, 16, 52, 10, 1, 14, 67.

Kentucky, Class 22—Jan. 14, 1862.

29, 15, 9, 7, 38, 75, 6, 42, 51, 43, 26, 23, 18.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

FARMS!
FOR
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
IN
The Most Fertile State
In the Union.
THE
Illinois Central R. R.
OFFER
Rich Rolling Prairie Land!
AT
☞ Only $12
PER ACRE.

These Lands are adjacent to the Railroad. A tract of EIGHTY ACRES will make a good comfortable homestead. The purchaser may buy

ON LONG CREDIT!

paying interest at six per cent. annually, and if he has one thousand dollars in money, he can this year, at

THE LOW PRICE

of Lumber, contract for a convenient house, fencing, and farming tools. The Company has sold OVER ONE THOUSAND of such

TRACTS OF LAND

this season. It is well known that Chicago sends more grain to market than all the Western lake ports combined; this is the best proof of the richness and

GREAT VALUE OF

the Illinois Lands. The Illinois Central Railroad was finished in 1856, built through a sparsely settled country. It takes to market this year, upwards of

THIRTEEN MILLIONS OF BUSHELS

of Grain, besides cattle, hogs, and many other products. For further information, apply by letter or in person to

Land Commissioner
Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago, Ill.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

TO ASTHMATICS.

SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviat the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

SUTLERS AND OTHERS DEALING IN army supplies can make money by selling newspapers, magazines and other reading matter. For particulars get one of our Trade Circulars, which we send free to all.
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.
General News Agents.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address C. B. H., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

NEW MILITARY ROUTE,
TO WASHINGTON.
"HOPE GOVERNMENT DISPATCH,"
ALL RAIL FAST FREIGHT LINE.
TIME AND RATES REDUCED.
NO CHANGE OF CARS.
NO DETENTION FROM ICE.
A SPECIAL MESSENGER SENT THROUGH WITH EACH TRAIN.
For special contracts apply at
NO. 49 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Or No. 548 Pennsylvania-av., Washington.
A. D. HOPE, of the Hope Express Co., Sup't.
Freight received only at the dépôt of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey,
PIER NO. 2, NORTH RIVER.

BLANDINA,
For the Cure and Prevention of
CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE,
SORE LIPS, &c.
25c. per bottle. Prepared by
KIMBER & UNDERHILL, Flushing, L. I.

FELONS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR cutting, by the use of a certain ointment to be procured from the advertiser. Assure speedy cure of worst cases guaranteed. Thousands who pass sleepless nights from this most painful disease can obtain instant relief at a trifling cost. Price 50 cents per box. Apply at No. 405 Grand-st., in the fancy-store

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1862.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
TWO SUPERB PERFORMANCES.
In the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, EVENING at 7½, at each of which is produced that magnificent spectacular drama,
THE BOWER OF BEAUTY,
THE FINEST FAIRY PIECE IN THE WORLD!
Introducing all the beautiful scenery, magic and mechanical effects from the Grand Spectacle, the
NAIAD QUEEN
Ladies, Children, Families and Schools can thus see this magnificent piece, and return home before dark. Who then can fail to see it?
The following may be seen at all hours:
THE LARGEST
and
HANDSOMEST FAT GIRL,
IN THE WORLD
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
THE
LIVING
HIPPOPOTAMUS,
From the River Nile,
in Egypt.
THE GRAND AQUARIA, &c., &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

MILITARY.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.
SEAMEN,
ORDINARY SEAMEN,
AND OTHERS, WANTED
FOR THE MARINE ARTILLERY,

Commanded by Col. W. A. Howard. Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment Tickets to secure half pay can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay-day, in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, on being mustered in. The Marine Artillery is now in active service. A few good Fifers and Drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester-sts.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, and Major RICHARD BUTT.
Last Chance.—Only one Company yet unfilled.
Eight companies of this regiment are now on service at Hilton Head, S. C.
The pay of privates is
SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.
Riggers, house-carpenters, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, miners, machinists, boiler-makers and wheelwrights will be received for
COMPANY H.
None but sound and competent men need apply.
Volunteers in this regiment will be under pay and furnished with quarters and rations at once, and their families will be provided for by the authorities.
One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each volunteer when mustered out of the service.
Enlistment for three years or during the war.
Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. Wm. Linn Tidball, Commanding,
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.
This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.
P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. Faulding, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. Mattice, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

ATTENTION CAVALRY.
Wanted immediately, for the only cavalry regiment authorized to be raised, one Orderly Sergeant, two farriers, two musicians, one saddler, one wagoner, three Sergeants and twenty-five able-bodied men. Apply to Lieut. CAMPBELL, at Mahoney's, corner of Beach and Hudson sts., N. Y.; also, to J. W. McCormick, at Quigley's, No. 87 South-st., corner Burling-slip; J. A. Evans, at John Baird's, No. 9 West-st., and to John W. White, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
No. 476 Broadway.
WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN.

Quartermaster General's Office,
Washington City, Dec 26, 1861.
THE SECRETARY OF WAR DIRECTS that no more horses be bought until all now belonging to the Government are in active service.
The attention of all Quartermasters of the Regular and volunteer army is called to the above order from the Secretary of War.
M. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General United States.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUGLERS.—Wanted, several young men who are desirous to proceed to the seat of war as bugler, to a cavalry regiment. This is the last chance for mounted buglers. Apply to Headquarters Smith's Cornet Band, 25 West Houston-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW NOVEL.
PILGRIMS OF FASHION.
By Kinahan Cornwallis.
Will be published to-morrow.
"We have had early sheets of this new novel by Mr. Kinahan Cornwallis, an author whose former efforts in England have been attended with considerable success, sent for our perusal, and we have formed a very favorable impression of the book, which is remarkable for its originality and freshness, and the clever manner in which it deals with the fashions and follies of the day. It is certainly a work of a very uncommon order, and we predict for it a more than ordinary success."—*New-York Herald.*
HARPER & BROTHERS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
THE NEW-YORK STATE ARMY LIST,
For January, 1862.
A work of great interest and value, containing a list of the Staff of the State, the Staff and Field Officers of the Militia, and the whole Commissioned Field, Staff, and Company Officers of the State Volunteers, with the dates of their commissions, and the location of their regiments. Published by the Proprietors,
CONGREVE, DARWENT AND WHITEFORD,
at No. 335 Broadway, New-York,
Rooms Nos. 22 and 75.

THE FALLEN BRAVE.
LIVES OF AMERICAN OFFICERS KILLED IN THE WAR FOR THE UNION.
Edited by J. G. Shea.
With fine Portraits on steel, engraved expressly.
Cloth, $3; Arabesque, $5; Turkey, $8.
C. B. RICHARDSON & CO.,
No. 14 Bible House, New-York.
And for sale at all the Book Stores. The Press generally commend it as a most elegant and valuable work.

THE NEW NOVEL.
PILGRIMS OF FASHION, by Kinahan Cornwallis, will be published on FRIDAY.
HARPER & BROTHERS.

WINTER GARDEN.
A CARD.
It has been ever a welcome and honored custom of every theatre in the old world, to introduce at this period of the year, some fairy or romantic spectacle, emblematic of the season. Of the many pieces founded on legendary story to which holiday times have given birth, that of
THE NAIAD QUEEN,
has been universally admitted to be the most attractive. As a spectacle it is as complete as if it had been devised by Queen Mab herself, while there is a human interest running through every scene, and bearing on its current the fantastic shapes of a fairy world. It thus carries an attraction for all, while furnishing, especially to the eyes of the little lovers of fairy lore, a feast of unequaled splendor.
To render the evening's enjoyment as perfect as possible, the spectacle will always be preceded by a standard comedy or drama, in which, as well as in the Naiad Queen,
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
Acknowledged to be the greatest low comedian we now have, will sustain one of his great comic personations. For the present, and until further notice, in consequence of the expressions of enthusiastic delight which have hailed its production and accompanied its performance, Bourcicault's beautiful play of
DOT,
Founded on Charles Dickens' exquisite Christmas story of the "Cricket of the Hearth," will be repeated, thus presenting on the same night both
A STANDARD DRAMA
AND
GRAND FAIRY SPECTACLE.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE,
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WINE JELLIES.
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PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

WANTED—THE FOLLOWING BACK NUMBERS of the *Times*: 1859, June 1, July 31, Dec 31; 1860, Jan. 3, March 27, Sept. 3 and 7, Oct. 31. Address, stating price of any or all, JAMES, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 27, 6, on demurer calendar, law and facts; 229, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 241, 18, 130, 195, 196, 203, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1869, 1459, 1249, 1889, 1891, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1923, 1925, 1927. *Part II.*—Nos. 1764, 1768, 1772, 1316, 1776, 1778, 1786, 1790, 1792, 1572, 1300, 1680, 4872, 1798, 1800, 1802, 1806, 1810, 1814.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2171, 863, 2965, 3001, 2897, 3011, 3015, 3017, 3019, 3023, 3025, 3027, 3029, 3031, 3033. *Part II.*—Nos. 2164, 2774, 3046, 1602, 3274, 3276, 3278, 3280, 3282, 3284, 3286, 3288, 3290, 3292, 3294. *Part III.*—Nos. 2927, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2969, 2971, 2977, 2979, 2981, 2993, 2995, 2997, 3035, 3037. *Part IV.*—Nos. 3140, 3218, 3296, 3298, 3300, 3302, 3304, 3306, 3310, 3312, 3314, 3316, 3324, 3330, 3332.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 663, 572, 763, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 1824, 615. *Part II.*—Nos. 722, 596, 1068, 233, 640, 277, 410, 77, 611, 673, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762.

United States District Court—JAN. 14.

ORDER OF SALE—PERISHABLE PROPERTY—APPEAL.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. The schooner Aigburth and her cargo.—This was a motion on behalf of the United States for an appraisement and sale of the vessel and cargo. Mr. Edwards appeared for the claimants, and objected to the order, urging that a decision in the case, with others, was announced on Dec. 31 by the Court; that the decrees in other cases had been served for settlement, but no decree had been served in this case. He announced that the claimants proposed to appeal in the case, and that an appeal would take the case and the property out of this Court, and thus the heavy expenses of a sale now would be saved.

Mr. Woodford, for the United States, said that the fact of the intended appeal was the strongest argument for the proposed sale, as if the property was carried up into the Circuit Court, it must remain in custody, with the expense of Marshal's fees increasing until the hearing of the appeal, which could not be before April next, and before that time the goods would be so far injured that there would be no value left for either party.

Judge BETTS said that the matter did not involve any very new point; that the affidavits showed the property to be perishable, and it was therefore important for all parties concerned that they should be saved from loss; that there had been a decision announced, but the final decree had not been signed or recorded, until which time the Court had control of the cause, and of the subject matter; that if an appeal was taken to the Circuit Court, no order could be made in the cause by any District Judge, and the property must accordingly be held in custody until the Circuit Judge should come to hold the Court, which, if the Supreme Court held its session as long as usual, would not be for months yet. He thought it advisable, therefore, for all parties, that the vessel and cargo should be sold, and should direct an order appointing an appraiser and a Commissioner, under whose direction it should be sold.

Mr. Woodford inquired of Mr. Edwards if he would consent to Mr. Cyrus Curtis as appraiser. Mr. Edwards said he should decline to consent to anything in the matter. Mr. Owen was suggested as Commissioner to sell, but he being out of town, the Court appointed the Marshal as such Commissioner.

Mr. Edwards asked how long the final decree was to be kept back, and requested the Court to fix a day within which the District-Attorney should serve it. Mr. Woodford said the decree was already drawn, but if it should be served and an appeal taken, the proceedings on the appraisement and sale would be stopped.

Judge BETTS declined to make any order about it. Mr. Woodford said the decree should be served as soon as these proceedings were completed.

A BOX OF JEWELRY IN A WINE CASK—SMUGGLING.

The United States vs. One box marked L. H. 600, containing jewelry.—This was an action to forfeit the goods for violation of the revenue laws, in that they were landed without a permit, and in that they were concealed with intent to avoid the payment of duties. The Government gave evidence to show that in the month of July, 1860, the steamship *Fulton* arrived here from Havre, having on board a cask of wine, consigned to a man named Kiefer, which cask was sent to the bonded warehouse, No. 372 Washington-street, under a general order. Some suspicion having been directed to the cask, the keeper of the bonded warehouse drew off its contents, and having opened it, found screwed on to the head of the cask, a wooden box, which being opened, was found to contain a tin box filled with jewelry, which was valued by the appraisers at about $2,500, inclusive of duties. It appeared, also, that a general order to land all goods not claimed had been given, and that this cask with its contents had been sent to the warehouse under that order; that the goods had never been entered or claimed, and that they still remained in the custody of the United States when they were seized by the Collector, on his being notified of their discovery by the keeper of the bonded warehouse.

The case is still on.

For the United States, Mr. Wilcoxson and Mr. Kaufman. For claimant Messrs. Webster & Craig.

Ex-Justice Woodruff.

Hon. LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, late Justice of the Superior Court, we understand, has recommenced practicing law. He has associated his son, Charles H. Woodruff, with him, at No. 102 Broadway.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Justice Leonard.

Draper vs. Gardner.—Motion granted on payment of $10, costs of opposing this motion, and upon the defendant stipulating to allow the plaintiff to discontinue, without costs.

Van Wicklen vs. Van Wicklen.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Walton vs. Walton.—Report confirmed; judgment of divorce granted. Custody of children given to plaintiff.

The People, ex rel., Lawrence, &c., vs. Haws, &c.—Application for peremptory mandamus denied.

The People, ex rel., Green, vs. Wood, Mayor, &c.—Decided New-York General Term, January, 1862.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Brady.

Staples vs. Farrington.—Amended complaint allowed, on payment of $15, and witness fees of January term, to be paid within ten days. Defendant's answer to stand if he desires, or an answer may be put in issue, to be of date of present issue.

Albany Hog Market.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The receipts of dressed Hogs are moderate, and the market is better; sales 800 head at $4@$4 15 for Western, and $4 12½@$4 25 for State.

PERSONAL.

R. S. T.—YOURS RECEIVED. YES. VERY POOR just now. Certainly, as often as possible. No. Remittances very acceptable.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$4.000 TO $6,000.—THE ADVERTISER HAS invented an important article which has been advertised for by Government for army and navy use, and which is also almost indispensably necessary in every private family. A gentleman who can furnish a sufficient amount of cash to put it in market, can secure an interest in the same. This is really an opportunity for a safe and profitable investment if promptly attended to. Address, with real name and references, O. O. OLMSTEAD, New-York Post-office.

EXCHANGE AND NOTE NEGOTIATOR.—A gentleman of long business experience and large acquaintance in this City, having some means and most excellent facilities, would like to form a connection with a party in the above business, or in a business with which it can be united. References of the highest character. Address, in strict confidence, H. M., Box 3,707 Post-office.

BUSINESS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WITH a moderate capital, wishes to engage in some good paying cash business, auction and commission, or banking business preferred. Address, with real name and business, CASH, Box No. 152 *Times* Office, which will be confidential.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF years, on Staten Island, two first-class houses, with modern improvements and good outbuildings, with about ten acres of ground each; would prefer to have them both in the same neighborhood; they are wanted for private residences, and will have the best attention given to the property; is willing to pay a good rent for what will suit. Address Box No. 3,664 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE OR COTTAGE WANTED TO RENT of easy access to New-York; must have garden attached, and be at low rent; parties having such will state location and distance from railroad or steamboat depot; rent for one year or a term of years, &c. Address P., Box No. 3,866 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE DEsiring to keep house, would like two or three unfurnished rooms in some pleasant, quiet and agreeable house; west of Broadway preferred, and not above 14th-st. Terms must not exceed $8 per month. Address HENRY SCOTT, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

RENT ONLY $450.—TO LET, IN BROOKLYN, a three-story house in good order; gas, water, &c.; in a desirable location and but a short distance from the ferry. Apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TO LET—BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-ST., first floor; suitable for a Bank or Insurance Company, being in one of the best locations in the street. Apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TO LET IN BROADWAY, BARCLAY, Cortlandt, Franklin and Leonard sts. Several splendid stores and lofts will be rented at war prices. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NORTH MOORE-ST. PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Jan. 15, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, the three-story brick house, with all modern improvements, and lease of lot No. 57 North Moore-st.; lease from Episcopal Society at $175 ground rent; has six years to run, with two renewals; house 25x45, in perfect order; lot 25x87.6. Full particulars at No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY WOOD & CO. WILL SELL
On THURSDAY, Jan. 16, at 10½ o'clock,
At their Salesrooms, No. 450 Broadway,

A large lot of second-hand furniture, comprising rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel and plush; rich heavy French plate pier, mantel and oval mirrors, chandeliers, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloth, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tables, rosewood, oak, and walnut buffets, with marble tops, hat-stands, oil-paintings, mattresses, bedding, &c. Also, one iron safe. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 23 Nassau st.:

Assignee's Sale of Diamond Jewelry, Watches, &c., by order of Richard Dennis, assignee, consisting of the finest gold lever duplex chronometers, double timers, independent seconds, the finest selected diamond rings, ear-rings, gold chatelaines, guard and vest chains, gold thimbles, cameo and lava sets, solid sterling silver-ware, napkin rings, fruit knives, some of the finest real ormolu clocks, one very expensive traveling or carriage clock, by Cooper, lever escapement, cost $170. Among the diamonds is a very elegant cross, cost $450; a sapphire diamond brooch, valued at $600; rings valued from $100 to $250 each, with a lot of jeweler's tools, a jeweler's fire-proof safe, with a complete set of drawers. The last of the stock, and will absolutely be sold to the highest bidder, as the business must be closed by the 1st of February.

By order, RICHARD DENNIS, Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, removed from an up-town dwelling, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, oiled black walnut marble-top dressing-bureaus, oiled black walnut buffets, with marble tops; black walnut and oak extension dining-tables, mahogany rockers, covered in hair cloths, gilt frame pier-mirrors, mantel do., dining-room chairs, cheffoniers in black walnut and oak, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top washstands, elegant gas chandeliers, bronze and ormolu do., mahogany office tables, mahogany writing-desk, black walnut easy chairs covered in figured crimson reps, lace window curtains, brocatelle do., gilt cornices, oval mirrors, etc. Also, a large assortment of crockery, glass and earthen ware, with kitchen furniture, etc. Also, two rosewood and two mahogany pianos in good order, by makers of high repute. Also, an invoice of alabaster goods, consisting of fruits, vases, &c., pears, eggs, grapes, apples, almonds, horse beans, &c., vases, alumetts.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCK BY ORDER of D. CLARKSON, Jr., Executor.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, 1862, at 2½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

25 shares National Bank.
86 shares Mechanics' Bank.
90 shares Fulton Bank.
20 shares Merchants' Bank.
308 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co.
29 shares New-York Gas Light Co.
39 shares New-York Life Insurance and Trust Co.
12 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co.
52 shares North American Trust and Banking Co.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1862, on the premises, Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Hague-st., at 10½ o'clock, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, printing presses, steam-engine and boiler, shafting, pullies, hoisting-machines, stands and cases, iron pipe, lead pipe, gas fixtures, iron tank, platform scale, steam pump, imposing stones, stoves, office furniture, &c., &c., the whole comprising the entire effects of the late *Courier and Enquirer* newspaper. By order of the Mortgagees. Sale peremptory, and the goods to be removed immediately after the sale. Immediately after the above sale, one engine and boiler, at No. 162 Pearl-st.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising in part of men's, boys' and youths' grain boots, and women's, misses' and children's copper-nail boots and Balmorals. Catalogues on morning of sale.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOTEL COACH, HORSE, HARNESS, &c.—The undersigned will expose for sale, Jan. 17, inst., at 12 o'clock M., at King's Stables, 41st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., hotel coach, horse, harness, cutting boxes, two sleds, sign boards, horse covers, fly nets, counters, desks, &c., &c.
RICHARD CALROW, Jr., Attorney for Mortgagee.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the store of J. S. LEVERETT & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, suitable for City or country trade.

JAS. COLES' SON, Auctioneer.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.—EXECUTOR'S SALE.—JAS. COLES' SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, at 12 o'clock, in front of No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, 2 horses, carriage, wagons, harness, robes, blankets, &c.

MORTGAGE SALE OF EXPRESS WAGONS.—The undersigned will expose for sale 10 express wagons on the 16th day of January, at 12 o'clock M., at the brick factory in 31st-st., near 3d-av.
RICHARD CALROW, Jr.,
Att'y for Mortgagee.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WITH board, a pleasant furnished hall bedroom, in a private family. Gas, &c., in the house. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 133 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IS DESIROUS of renting a suite of rooms to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. House first class, elegantly furnished, and in a fashionable locality. Address HOME, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM AND BEDroom, on third floor, to let, with board; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 40 West 16th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 170 WASHINGton-st.—A large room (second floor) and bedroom attached, if desired, for a gentleman and his wife or a gentleman, five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY having a delightful suite of rooms on the first and second floors, would rent them, with board, to a family, or two or three single gentlemen. Apply at 256 Degraw-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and four children (girls, aged 8, 6, 10 and infant) and nurse, where all the comforts of home may be enjoyed, with privilege of laundry; accommodations, two full-sized rooms communicating; the best of reference given and required. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, accommodations, location, &c., &c., &c., none others will be noticed, J. W. L., Box No. 3,726 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board. Full board, with room and gas, from $5 to $7. Room and breakfast from $3 50 to $4 50. Furnished rooms from $1 50 to $4 50. Ashland House, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Newly furnished and new proprietor.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—IN the immediate vicinity of Oxford-st., by a gentleman and wife; good board, with a private family, a well furnished room, with bath contiguous. References exchanged. Address, stating terms, W., New-York Post-office, Box No. 623.

ROOMS NEWLY FURNISHED, AND IN very nice order, to let to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with or without board, in a private family, where the French and English languages are spoken. Apply at No. 42 St. Mark's-place.

NOW VACANT—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished front rooms, consisting of parlor with from two to four bedrooms; bath, &c. Also, rooms for single gentlemen, in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st. Private table or board at table d'hôte.

GRAMERCY PARK, NO. 80 EAST 21ST st.—To let, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, on second floor, suitable for a family, with private table if desired; house first-class, and beautifully located, between Lexington and 4th avs.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS with board, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a private family where there are no other boarders, at No. 126 West 12th-st. The best of reference given and required.

A FURNISHED LODGING ROOM WANTED, in a small private family, (a widow lady preferred,) by a gentleman from the country, for a few nights each week. State terms, which must be moderate, and full particulars. Address J. B., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

INSTRUCTION.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON—A VERY SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Rector. The next semi-annual session opens on the 30th of January. But thirty boarding pupils are received. There are now five vacancies. Mr. ERNEST PERRING, the celebrated Tenor, and Mr. FR. RONDEL, of the Academy of Design, are engaged at this school exclusively. Catalogues containing references, terms and course of study, may be had at Appleton's, or of the Rector, by post.

FREE.—NEW SYSTEM FOR TEACHING THE violin in 12 easy lessons, (by note,) free of charge, at the Musical Academy, No. 288 Bowery, near Houston-st. New class for beginners on THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for gents; and SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, for boys. All are invited. Private lessons given on the piano, violin, flute, &c., at all hours, day and evening.
L. A. BENJAMIN, Principal.
N. B.—The same kind of class on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, cor. 44th-st. and 8th-av.

CURE FOR IMPEDIMENT IN SPEECH.—MRS. WM. SMITH begs leave to state that in connection with the Boarding and Day School at No. 358 Bridge-st., City of Brooklyn, she has established a department for the cure of stammering, lisping, inarticulateness and other impediments of speech. Having made these defects in the vocal organs a matter of patient study, she feels confident, from her past success, that she will be able to effect good results in her department.

BROOKLYN MILITARY INSTITUTE—Corner Fulton and Pineapple sts. Instruction in the following branches:—School of the company and battalion, $10; fencing, $10; engineering, $10; mathematics, $10. Connected with the Institute is a gymnasium, of which members have free use; instruction in the school of the soldier, with use of gymnasium, $1 per month.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

NOTICE.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, pleasantly situated within ten miles of the City of New-York, (steamboats land a few rods from his residence several times during the day,) could accommodate six boys in his family with board and tuition. Terms, $250 per annum. Address Box No. 2,388 New-York Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH N. Y.—For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D.; Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CRESSY, D. D. The second quarterly term will begin Dec. 9, 1861.

WANTED—INSTRUCTION FOR AN HOUR OR SO three evenings a week, in bookkeeping and penmanship by a young gentleman; a practical bookkeeper would be preferred for instructor. Address H. L. S., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO PUPILS, OR A SITUation to teach in some family or school for one or two hours of the day, or evening, by a teacher of large experience, a graduate of a New England college. For particulars, address L. H., Union Theological Seminary. References—Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., No. 149 East 12th-st., or any professor of the Seminary.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY wishes an engagement as visiting governess in a family. Is competent to teach the English branches and French; also the rudiments of music. Address J. I. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A TEACHER'S SITUATION wanted, by a late graduate of a Pennsylvania College. A situation as tutor in a private family, or as teacher of classics and English in a boarding-school. Address, for three days, B., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

AN AMERICAN LADY, OF UNQUESTIONED respectability, is willing to teach the usual English branches in exchange for her board; a German or French family preferred; references given and required. Address Miss S. R. W., Box No. 3,272 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 500 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel; or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—AN ELEGANT country seat at Orange, N. J., within only ten minutes walk of the railroad depôt. The house is handsomely finished throughout, with gas, hot and cold water, baths, &c. The grounds comprise about two acres, artistically laid out, with choice fruits and shrubbery, &c.; with good stable, barn, and necessary out-buildings. Terms made to suit, or will be exchanged for a good house in the City of New-York. Apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY-SEAT TO LET OR LEASE—AT Fort Washington, with fine grounds, green house, stable, gardener's cottage, &c., &c. Rent, $1,500 a year to a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FACTORY Nos. 147 and 149 West 25th-st., near the Arsenal—one brick building 26 feet by 50, and iron foundry 40 by 55. A steam engine, 25-horse power, and shafting, will be sold if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply to VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway, or to L. TAYLOR, No. 62 10th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ON 34TH-ST., the handsome three-story house and lot; also a desirable three story brick house and lot on 39th-st., in complete order, and contains all the modern improvements; will be sold low, or the former will be exchanged for a house between 24th and 40th sts. and the 2d and 6th avs. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN 16TH AND 31st sts. Two elegant brown-stone houses and lots, containing all the modern improvements, will be sold low or exchanged for desirable country seats, within a short distance of New-York. Apply to ALBERT H NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

A NEW AND CONVENIENT HOUSE IN A good neighborhood, in Brooklyn, for sale low. A good lot in Brooklyn, or a plot of lots on Bergen Hill, or a few acres of land on the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, will be taken in part payment. Address H., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two new 3-story and basement brick houses (stone trimmings) and one brown-stone house in Elliott-place, near Fulton-av. cars, will be sold at a sacrifice. Possession immediately. Terms easy, and must be sold. W. B. JACKSON, Builder, on the premises.

FARMS.

A FARM OFFERED IN EXCHANGE FOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The advertiser will exchange a very valuable farm on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, for an assortment of household furniture, and will hire or buy the house in which the furniture may be. The farm is located near a flourishing village, has excellent improvements, and the land is of superior quality. Address M. O., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES.
C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

TO LET.—A FARM-HOUSE, WITH GARDEN, stables, &c., pleasantly situated at Stratford, Conn. Apply at No. 47 Vesey-st., New-York.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.

STOCK, LEASE, &C., FOR SALE.

We offer for sale our entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition, and embraces

Pine, ¾ to 4 inches in thickness.
White-Wood, ⅜ to 6 inches in thickness, and columns.
Black Walnut, ⅜ to 6 inches in thickness.
White Ash, ⅜ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Maple, 1 to 4 inches in thickness.
Cherry, ⅝ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1¼ and 2 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Spruce, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 7 and 8 inches square.

Also office, sheds, team, lease, and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.

We propose to sell out entirely within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired; or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $12,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.
SMITH & GRIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

COAL, &C.

RED AND WHITE ASH COALS, CONsisting of Peach Orchard, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Broad Mountain, warranted to be genuine articles. Also, first qualities of Liverpool Orrel and English house Cannel, all at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West sts.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do plain sewing and take care of children; best references given; is willing and obliging; no objections to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 202 Houston-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy young girl, 16 years of age, a situation, to do up-stairs' work, take care of children, and make herself generally useful; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 202 Houston-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; would assist in taking care of children; no objection to the country; City reference given. Call at No. 101 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., near the Park, for two days, second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress and do plain sewing; will be found willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 150 West 18th-st.-place, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; can do any kind of up-stairs work; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 135 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; has two years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would take a chambermaid's place and fine washing; is willing and obliging; has first class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid or first-class waitress. Apply at No. 11 West 21st-st., where references will be given.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a Protestant American young girl, to take care of children, and to make herself useful; City reference given. Call for two days at 113 Canal-st., between Chrystie and Forsyth sts., fifth floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, in a private family, as first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking, soups, games, jellies, desserts, of all kinds; also, bread and biscuit, in the best manner; has lived in this City for the last sixteen years, and lived with the most respectable families; good reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 359 6th-av., first private door from 22d-st., second floor. Can be seen during the week. Ring the bell.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all the duties of the kitchen perfectly, such as meats, soups, desserts of every kind, baking, pastry, wild fowls, and all things in general that are ordered; has little connections here; wishes for a home. Call at No. 359 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl, a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly, and could assist in washing and ironing; would have no objections to go a short distance in the country; has the best country reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 196 West 27th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Welsh woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and can produce best of references from her last employer, with whom she has lived 10 years. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK; understands all parts of cooking and is an excellent baker; has lived in the best of families; would like a place in a private family; would have no objections to a private boarding-house. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 69 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., New-York.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, having lived with many families of distinction in the old country and here; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 158 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook by a respectable Protestant woman; understands meats, soups and jellies, baking and pastry; also English and French dishes; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 143 East 16th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN A REspectable private family, as cook; understands soups and meats, games and jellies; best of bread and pastry, and good cake baker; good City reference given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 124 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; or would do the housework of a small private family; is competent for her business. Very best City references. Call at No. 141 7th-av., near 20th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry and bread; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 32 3d-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent Protestant woman, as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; would assist in the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as cook; understands French and American cooking; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 27th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED English woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook, in a private gentleman's family; none need apply that wants washing done. Call at the boarding-house No. 42 Spring, corner Mulberry-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN experienced cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread baker; willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation; understands all kinds of cooking and baking, also an excellent washer and ironer; good reference. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 124 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as good plain-cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 92 Concord-st., in basement, Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A professed cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 74 West 24th-st., next door to 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business. The best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 310 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as good cook and baker in a private family; washing and ironing. Also, a chambermaid wishes a situation; either together or separate, to do either chamberwork or waiting, or to take care of children, and to do plain sewing; the best City references; there would be no objection for either city or country work. Call, for two days, at No. 110 3d-av., between 13th and 14th-sts., in the fancy-store.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable girls, situations, one as cook, and to assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid, and to do fine washing, or as chambermaid and seamstress; best of City reference. Call at No. 141 Madison-av., New-York.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing in a small family; is perfectly competent and can produce good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted for a first-class domestic, who is a good thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer, experienced in all kinds of kitchen work, neat, economical, and a thorough servant in every respect. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, (three doors from Fulton-st.)

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable person, a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family; is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; is also a good baker; best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 248 East 9th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a competent person, as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and laundress, in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Situation wanted in City or country, by a well recommended girl, in the above capacity; is a first-class cook and baker, also a good laundress; willing to please her employer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—HOUSEKEEPERS will please notice, that we furnish, free of any charge, female help, such as are well qualified and highly recommended to fill any station, in City or country—cooks, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, &c. Call at LOWERRE'S first-class Agency, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A MIDDLE-aged, respectable woman, wishes a situation to do general housework in a small family. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen for three days. Best references. Call at No. 317 West 29th-st., top floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman in a small family; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an American widow lady, 30 years of age, a situation as housekeeper, or to do plain sewing. Can be seen or addressed, for three days, at No. 95 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., South Brooklyn. Good references given.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as first-class laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting and fine washing, or would take a chambermaid's place; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT LAUNdress would like the washing of a few ladies or gentlemen, or would take it by the month; is an excellent washer and ironer, and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 131 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent, tidy woman, who is a regular nurse to a baby or an invalid lady or gentleman; has much experience in sickness, or the entire charge of the nursery; will go by the month or week; gives the best of City reference as to character and competency; wages $3 a week or $8 a month. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE by an English Protestant woman, thoroughly experienced in the care and management of infants or young children; can give undoubted City reference from her employer, where she has lived several years. Can be seen at No. 480 3d-av., near 35th-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman would like one or two children to dry nurse; is capable of taking the infant from its birth; or as nurse in a gentleman's family, or housekeeper to a widower. Address A. V., No. 1284 Broadway.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a woman accustomed to the care of children, and capable of taking the entire charge of a young infant. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 15 6th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A SWISS WOMAN, who is a Protestant, a situation as nurse; she has had long experience, and can give good recommendations. Apply at No. 46 Bond-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant; would do chamberwork and take care of children; can be recommended by excellent families in this City and in Brooklyn. Call for two days at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in rear room.

AS DRY NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman would like one or two children to dry nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has no other incumbrance; best of reference given. Address C. W., No. 542 Myrtle av., up two pair stairs, three doors from Ryerson East Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a Protestant English girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid; she perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by an English Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; is fully capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; or would take care of and instruct young children. Apply at her late employer's, No. 56 West 20th-st., for two days, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXperienced young German woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; will also do waiting and chamberwork, or would go as housekeeper; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 142 Elm-st., near Grand, Room No. 13.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMpetent person wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; works on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objection to chamberwork; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 131 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Englishwoman, a situation as seamstress, or to take care of growing children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing; is cleanly, active, good-tempered and obliging; would be willing to make herself generally useful. No objection to the country. Good City reference. Address No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITATION WANTED by a respectable young German girl as seamstress; has no objection to do light chamberwork and take care of children; best of City references can be given. Inquire at No. 335 Spring-st., corner of Washington; to be seen for three days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation in a genteel private family as seamstress, or to do chamberwork and sewing. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st., second floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY IS DESIROUS of obtaining a situation for a young woman, as seamstress, and has no objections to light chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 West 30th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as maid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 417 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes to go out by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, no objection to go as seamstress. Call at No. 192 Mulberry-street, near Broome.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as competent waitress; has best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 170 5th-av., for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable girl, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid; good reference will be given. Call at her present employer's, No. 35 Clinton-place, 8th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young girl, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or as waitress and to do fine ironing. Can speak English and German. The advertiser has four years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 153 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Bell No. 3.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—N. B. Positively none but nice, tidy, sober, honest, competent and obliging girls need come. Only good families and first-class servants furnished at LOWERRE'S office, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

A MONTHLY NURSE, GOING TO CALIFORNIA, wishes to take care of a lady and child, or more if necessary, for her passage; is fully competent, having the first doctors' recommendations in the City. Apply, or address M. M., No. 31 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

EMPLOYMENT BY THE DAY.—A PROTEStant woman, having the best of City reference, wishes to get employment by the day; is a good washer and ironer, and the best of house-cleaners. Can be seen till engaged at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION for a French girl, as child's nurse or chambermaid; she can be well recommended. Apply at No. 132 5th-av., before 11 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, CASHIER OR CLERK.—The advertiser, thoroughly experienced in double-entry, cashier's duties, &c., wishes employment—temporary or permanent. Has had experience in the hardware, commission and coal business. Satisfactory City references given. Address, for five days, M. A., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

AS COMMERCIAL BUSINESS MAN.—Situation wanted by a gentleman of great experience, application and entire competency, well adapted to the supervision of nearly any kind of commercial business, having filled places of responsibility and trust, familiar with banking, insurance, contracting and the care of estates, as well as the buying and selling of property; is now (on account of absence the past year) open for treaty with any respectable house or corporation for a position; references of the highest order. Address CITIZEN, Box No. 117 *Times* Office, early.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a Protestant young man; is single and of genteel address; understands his business; is not afraid of work; has had long practice both in this country and Europe; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer's interest; City or country; the best of City and country references from former employers to the strictest investigation. Address D. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man who understands his business; has had many years' experience; is a good and careful driver; has had much experience in the grooming and treatment of horses; will be found willing to make himself useful; good City reference. Address E. P., No. 144 East 24th-st., or Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man; understands well the care of horses; is a careful driver; is sober and industrious; understands waiting; is willing to make himself otherwise useful; reference given. Address G. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young man, as coachman; he is sober, honest and reliable, and entirely capable of his business; has four years' reference from his last place. Call, or address a note for S. J., at Campbell's saddlery, 504th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—JUST DISENGAGED, AND wants a situation as coachman, by a single man, who can furnish the best of City reference, and has no objection to city or country, or travel with an officer. Address J., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCHman, a situation as coachman; understands gardening; has no objections to going to the country; good reference from last employer. Can be seen at No. 560 3d-av., for three days, or address to the same.

A LAD OF 16 WISHES EMPLOYMENT in a wholesale store; shipping or hardware preferred. Can refer to his present employer. Address A. W., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young man, who understands taking care of horses, driving, &c., or would be willing to work on a farm; is willing to make himself useful, and can produce satisfactory references. Apply at No. 187 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER—BY A middle-aged man, English; understands his business in every way; can milk; is civil, willing and obliging; wages no object as a home. Address JOHN PITTS, Hudson City, N. J., or Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A married man without incumbrances, who has a thorough knowledge of fruits, flowers and vegetables, and is a first-class grape-grower, and thoroughly understands the raising of pine-apples; also, is a good landscape gardener and is competent to take charge of any first-class place; the very best of references given. Address G. L. G., Gardener, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young Scotchman, single, as gardener; understands the care and management of horses; has been a long time in this country. Can give the best of references. Apply at or address A. B., Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable married man, who understands the care and management of greenhouses, graperies, etc.; the best of City references. Address W. S., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, or personally, at Thorburn's No. 15 John-st.

AS EXPERIENCED SALESMAN.—WANTed a situation as experienced salesman, or to do the outside business of a flour or grain store. Address SALESMAN, No. 100 West-st., New-York.

AS SALESMAN.—A YOUNG MAN, AN AMERIcan, wishes to procure a situation in a retail grocery house as salesman; has a good knowledge of the business. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 126 East 46th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter in a private family; has no objection to a private boarding house; he understands his duties thoroughly, and can produce good City reference from his last place. Apply at No. 119 West 22d-st., in the rear.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG ENGlishman, a situation as waiter in a private family, or a private boarding-house; has no objection to travel; he understands his business thoroughly, and can give satisfactory references. Apply for WILLIAM, to Mr. Beall, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 18 years of age, wishes to obtain a situation as a waiter in a small family, or to travel with a gentleman to any part of the world. Salary moderate. Apply, for two days, to JOHN K. BYRNE, No. 208 Avenue A, corner of 18th-st.

A YOUTH OF 18, RESIDING WITH HIS parents, active, healthy and willing to work, wishes a situation in some good mercantile business; is a good penman and quick at figures; salary no object. References unexceptionable. Address W. H. J., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

IN A RETAIL GROCERY.—A YOUNG MAN, an American, wishes to procure a situation in some retail grocery; has a good knowledge of the business, and can give the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 124 East 46th-st.

WANTED.—AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN OF good business qualifications and habits desires a respectable indoor position, at a moderate salary. Can loan his employer $1,000 or $2,000. None but principals treated with. Address Box No. 1,235 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $3 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazetteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan; worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,800,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States, already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.

LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS OF LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher

SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military Map and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours,
J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald Nov. 2, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Esq.

SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—In a dry goods jobbing house; a competent and experienced young man, with unexceptionable references. Salary not over $500.

Also, a young man, 18 or 20 years of age, as assistant cashier. Salary not over $150 the first year.

Also, two bright, intelligent boys, 16 or 18 years old.

Applicants for the above situations will address W. H. W., Box No. 180 *Times* Office, in their own handwriting, giving age, qualifications and references.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY TO DRIVE, AND take care of horses and carriage, and make himself useful about a farm, near the City. Address, Mr. JOHNSON, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COMPETENT COOK, IN a private family; one willing to assist with the washing and ironing; must come highly recommended from her last employer. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12, at No. 147 West 34th-st.

A GIRL WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; must understand her business, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT seamstress, and to assist in the nursery. One who has good City references may apply between the hours of 9 and 12, at No. 48 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE PERSONS, residing a few miles from the City, a middle-aged woman of experience, well recommended, capable of doing the general housework, assisting in the sewing, and taking care of an infant, from birth, if possible; to such a one a good home offered. Address A. D. V., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WHOLESALE SALESMEN WANTED.—ARNOLD, CONSTABLE, & CO. are desirous of engaging salesmen for the States of New-York and Ohio. None but those who have an influential acquaintance with the trade in the county seats and large towns, and who can bring unquestioned testimonials as to capabilities, &c., need apply. Canal-street, corner of Mercer.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS,
At No. 322 CANAL-ST.,
Between Broadway and Church sts.

$8 Cloaks for $5.
$10 Cloaks for $6.
$12 Cloaks for $8.
$15 Cloaks for $9.
$18 Cloaks for $12.
$20 Cloaks for $13.

A better opportunity to buy a CLOAK CHEAP was never offered.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 69 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, FROM 12½ CENTS, stocking yarn 75 cents ₿ lb; cheap worsted goods, Sontags, hoods, leggins, English hosiery, and under-garments; also a large variety of Winter gloves and mitts, dress trimmings, velvets, buttons, bindings, small wares, N. B. Alexander's gloves, nice fitting corsets, 75 cents; hoop skirts, 50 cents, at ELGER'S popular store for first class goods, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Remember ELGER'S.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, calls special attention to his family mourning goods, being without exception the largest, most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.

N. B.—Full suits made up in the best style at short notice.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS.—NO. 49 BROADWAY, CLOSING at retail much below usual prices.
S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

LEWIS B. WOODRUFF
AND
CHARLES H. WOODRUFF,
COUNSELORS AT LAW,
No. 102 Broadway, N. Y.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 73 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1862.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto; payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest. The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,

Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27, 1861.

Holders of certificates of a loan made to the undersigned by the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are hereby requested to present the same to Messrs. MORAN BROTHERS, of New-York, on or after the 15th of January next, and receive the interest due thereon for the year 1861.

JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.

BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 70 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—At an election for fourteen Directors of this Company, composing the second class, the same gentlemen were reelected for three years.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board RICHARD OAKLEY, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year.

DIRECTORS.

Richard Oakley,
Sheldon Smith,
C. J. S. Thompson,
Edmund A. Smith,
G. W. Powers,
E. V. Haughwout,
Gouvr. S. Bibby,
Abel K. Foster,
E. S. Spaulding,
William Tilden,
Daniel L. Ross,
Oscar Cheesman,
Francis Many,
R. W. Martin,

Edwd. F. Davison,
George Barrell,
Hy. A. Smythe,
Aaron L. Reid,
William H. Scott,
Fred'k C. Oakley,
F. J. Hosford,
John F. Holbrook,
J. S. T. Stranahan,
Wm. K. Hinman,
Peter F. Randolph,
G. W. Burnham,
John P. Wakeman,
Theodore W. Todd,

Oliver Hoyt,
George T. Plume,
James C. Holden,
Albert Clark,
Wm. Hertsel,
John M. Tobin,
Benj. W. Floyd,
Oliver Bryan,
Joseph B. Lowrey,
Whitney B. Noble,
James C. Harriott,
Martin A. Howell,
Edward A. Bibby,
Andrew V. Stout.

RICHARD OAKLEY, President.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1862. }

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-law. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of Febrary next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 1mo., 7th, 1862.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st inst.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 1 3D-AV., }
(Opposite the Cooper Institute), Dec. 28, 1861. }

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS AT THE RATE of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at FIVE PER CENT. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 20th January.

Dividends not drawn will bear interest from 1st Jan., same as a deposit.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.

WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—Opposite the Cooper Institute. Interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500 and Five (5) per Cent. over $500, will be payable on 20th inst. Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before Saturday, the 11th of January, will bear interest from the 1st of January.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, 20th inst. Poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

TO ARMY CONTRACTORS.—PARTIES holding certificates for clothing, blankets, and other supplies delivered to the Quartermasters in New-York and Philadelphia, during the months of November and December, and wishing to realize the cash for same, at a small discount, can do so by addressing WAR CERTIFICATES, New-York Post-office.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, draw interest from the 1st.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

WANTED—INSURANCE STOCKS IN THE FOLLOWING Companies: Manhattan, City, Rutgers, National, Goodhue, Equitable, Excelsior, Home, Niagara, Continental, Washington, Merchants' and Phenix Insurance Companies. By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 145 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January inst., at 12 o'clock, M. Dated, 10th January, 1862. CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, Sec'y.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.

JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE Company Stock, cheap, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

WANTED.—NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN railroad 6 ₽ cent. bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.

6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $637,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of all the holders of Land Grant Mortgage Bonds numbered from 1,992 to 3,950 inclusive, for $1,000 each, and from 1 to 100 inclusive, for $500 each, who are opposed to the measures adopted by the holders of low numbers to prevent the equal participation of all the first mortgage bondholders in the benefit of the mortgage, will be held at the office of J. L. Jernegan, Esq., No. 54 William-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 20, at 12 o'clock.

EZRA NYE, ALEX. LAW,
NATHANIEL ROSS, JONATHAN RANSOM,
SAM'L RICHARDSON, H. H. PALMER,
Committee.

WANTED—LEE COUNTY (IOWA) EIGHT PER cent. Bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR SPECIE by F. P. JAMES & CO. No. 36 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Feb. 1

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent. No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862 | MONDAY.....March 3
TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862 | SATURDAY.....March 29

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REMITTANCE TO IRELAND, &c.—TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years. Those wishing to remit money to their friends can be supplied with drafts for any amount, payable on demand in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old-established ace of business, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily, 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M. and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BACK TAXES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Last call before the sale on the 20th.—Those who desire to pay arrearages of taxes in said County, will take this last opportunity by calling on the subscriber, at No. 276 Canal-street, on the 16th and 17th insts. A variety of property for sale in plots of from one to twenty acres. JOHN STEVENS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons that I have withdrawn from the firm of BAYLES, HAMILTON & CO., and will be in no way responsible for any debts contracted by the said firm after this date. A. HUYLER DE MOTT.
JAN. 8, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 3 P. M., of the 20th inst., for building an extension to the Post-office building. Plans and specifications can be examined, and information obtained, only at the office of the architect, Griffith Thomas, Esq., No. 470 Broadway, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. The proposals, indorsed, "Proposals for Post-office Extension," are to be addressed to the undersigned. It is understood that the Postmaster-General shall have the right to reject any or all of the proposals. W. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS

Cured in a few hours, and the skin made delicately soft and white, by the use of
TADMAN & CO.'S
CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE.

Requires no artificial heat in applying, as it dissolves readily when applied to the skin.

No. 81 Bleecker-st. and No. 268 4th-av. By mail, 25 cents.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JANUARY 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1. M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. Y. EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.

No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 10 Wall-st. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a cash Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the 18th inst. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Fifty per cent. on the earned premiums on policies, written with the participation provision, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy-holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 15, 1862. Transfer books will be closed until the 18th inst.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI }
RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until Feb. 2 next. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 Bleecker-st., }
8th January, 1862. }

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of 4 per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward; payable on and after the third Monday of the month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 16th inst., until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861. }

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of THREE (3) per Cent., out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, }
No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st., }
BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed till the 15th inst. By order of the Board.

H. WARREN, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January, W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
DEC. 17, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW- }
JERSEY, No. 69 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Quarterly Dividend of two and a-half per cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at this office. The Transfer Book will be closed until the 16th inst. SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GASLIGHT COMPANY.—Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1862. DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY next, Jan. 20.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 108 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 14, 1862. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, }
OFFICE NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of this Bank will be paid on the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 8th till that day. By order of the Board. R. B. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 10th inst T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 102 BROADWAY, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1862. }

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., }
No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) per Cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand. WILLIAM JAFFRAY, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on MONDAY Jan. 13, at the Bank of America.

EXPRESSES.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

ARMY EXPRESS COMPANY, }
No. 32 Broadway, New-York. }

Our fast freight line through to Washington (all rail) in 41 hours. Having completed extra facilities we are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of property to Washington, Alexandria, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Newport's News, Camp Hamilton, Hatteras Inlet, Port Royal and Charleston and Savannah Blockading Squadrons, at fair rates of transportation. Agencies are established at the above points under official sanction. Drafts granted on Washington or at Washington on New-York. Mark packages Army Express, and deliver at No. 32 Broadway, up to 4 o'clock daily.

DAVIS, BELDEN & CO., Managers.

DENTISTRY.

DENTAL REMOVAL.—N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 258 (formerly No. 376) Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. Teeth inserted on their Improved Atmospheric Pressure Plates without extracting the roots. Full sets, on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (80th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESEMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c. &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON, No. 306 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

NOW READY.—IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON CERTAIN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUBJECTS, INTENDED FOR POPULAR USE.—Revised Edition.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., ex-Professor of Special Anatomy and Pathology, in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York; author of "The Fallacy of Cauterization in the Treatment of Seminal, Nervous, Consumptive, Uterine, Vaginal, Cutaneous, and Sexual Diseases, substituting an entirely new, original and successful Method for the Cure of these Complaints." Price $1, mailed. To be had of GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway; WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, Nassau-st.; the Author, No. 658 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs: thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. HENRY, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. Medical College, (see diploma in his office, No. 77 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway,) may be consulted, as usual, on diseases of a certain class, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. A practice of 24 years (six of which have been at the Hospitals in this City,) devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables him to guarantee a cure in all cases, or make no charge. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been tampered with by the use of quack medicines, and consequently suffering from secondary or constitutional syphilis, are specially invited to call. Private entrance. Consultations free.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

SEAT OF WAR.

In view of the important operations which our armies and fleets are about undertaking, we have prepared a new edition of our Map of Virginia, Maryland, &c. It is the most accurate and detailed Map of that region.

E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMIES OF MUSIC—OPERA.
NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

J. GRAU has the pleasure to announce that he has effected an arrangement with the Directors of the Academies of Music of New-York and Brooklyn, whereby he will be enabled to give in each City, next week,

TWO GRAND OPERA NIGHTS.
They will take place as follows:
In New-York.
THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) 15, and FRIDAY, 17.

On THIS (Wednesday) EVENING will be produced, in the New-York Academy, Verdi's justly famous opera,

LA TRAVIATA.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
will appear for the first time in the important part of
VIOLETTA,
With
BRIGNOLI, MANCUSI, BARILI.
IN BROOKLYN ACADEMY
The last opera night will be
TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) Jan. 16,
when will be produced, for the first time in that city, Verdi's famous opera,
LA TRAVIATA,
with the same cast as this evening in New-York.
MISS KELLOGG in the important rôle of.......Violetta
With
BRIGNOLI, MANCUSI, BARILI.

WALLACK'S.
GREAT STANDARD COMEDIES.
DIFFERENT PLAY EACH EVENING.
WEDNESDAY,
THE
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
With the following immense cast of characters:

Charles Surface	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Peter Teazle	Mr. Blake
Sir Oliver Surface	Mr. Norton
Sir Benjamin Backbite	Mr. Reynolds
Joseph Surface	Mr. C. Fisher
Crabtree	Mr. John Sefton
Moses	Mr. George Holland
Trip	Mr. Young
Careless	Mr. Floyd
Snake	Mr. Parkes
Richard	Mr. Parsloe
William	Mr. Convers
Rowley	Mr. Browne
Lady Teazle	Mrs. Hoey
Maria	Miss Madeline Henriques
Lady Sneerwell	Mrs. Sloan
Mrs. Candour	Miss Morant

THURSDAY,
LOVE FOR LOVE.
FRIDAY,
ROAD TO RUIN.
SATURDAY,
LONDON ASSURANCE.
Several other
STANDARD COMEDIES
Are in a rapid state of preparation.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Eighth Night of the
GRAND COMBINATION OF EMINENT ARTISTES.
THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 15, 1862,
First Night of Shakespeare's
CELEBRATED CLASSIC PLAY OF
JULIUS CÆSAR,
With this remarkable cast:

BRUTUS	MR. E. L. DAVENPORT
CASSIUS	MR. J. W. WALLACK, JR.
MARC ANTONY	MR. WM. WHEATLEY
JULIUS CÆSAR	MR. GEO. RYER
CASCA	MR. MARK SMITH
PORTIA	MRS. J. W. WALLACK, JR.

For full cast, see bills of the day.
In preparation the elegant comedy of
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

Admission—Dress Circle, Parquet and Balcony	50c.
Secured Parquet Stalls	75c.

CAPT. WILLIAMS'
SIXTEENTH WEEK.
WHALING VOYAGE.

Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; Children, 13 cetns.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.
The public are respectfully informed that
MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK.
THE GREAT PIANIST,

Will arrive by the next steamer from Havana, and his first concert in New-York will take place ten days after his arrival.

LECTURES.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH, THE CELEBRATED Trance Medium, will speak, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THIS EVENING, at 7½ P. M. Subject to be selected by the audience, who will be at liberty to interrogate the speaker after the lecture.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.

ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.

RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., heretofore composed of the undersigned, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. WM. H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS will sign in liquidation.

WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. P. DORMAN,
GEO. D. PITKIN,
GORDON McTAGGART.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEE, BLISS & CO., for the transaction of a general dry goods importing and jobbing business at Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.

WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
GORDON McTAGGART,
JOHN A. TWEEDY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ANSON BAKER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm will please present the same to the undersigned, who will sign the name of the late firm, in liquidation.

CHARLES BAKER,
ANSON BAKER.
No. 47 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing and carried on at No. 247 Front-st., in this City, under the firm of GEO. W. WOOD & CO., is dissolved, the subscriber having retired therefrom.

WILLIAM G. MULOCK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862.—Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.

JASPER E. CORNING, } Administrat's.
JOHN E. PARSONS, }
s18-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBEMARL H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 36 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next. Dated Aug. 1, 1861. HENRY A. WASHBURN,
Administrator.
au7—law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 99 East 38th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 19th day of August, 1861. JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator.
HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.
au31-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. VANSTAVOREN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 58 West 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fifteenth day of June next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 7th day of December, 1861.
Dec.18-law6mW* EMMA VANSTAVOREN, Executrix.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

GRAND GERMAN SIGEL DEMONSTRATION.

THURSDAY, Jan. 16, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
At the Cooper Institute.

The following gentlemen will address the meeting:
H. WESENDONCK, F. KAPP, WEIL VON GERNSBACH, O. OTTENDORFER, R. SOLGER, S. KAUFFMANN, MAX GOEPP.

Seats for the ladies will be reserved.

THE COMMITTEE.

F. Kapp, Dr. Brugmann, S. Tzschirner, O. Ottendorfer, A. Willmann, T. Mann, H. Wesendonck, R. Weil, Dr. Wilhelm, R. A. Witthaus, J. Windmueller, Dr. Telkampf, L. Naumann, W. Jellinghaus, H. Sturn, J. Brill, Th. Glaubensklee, C. G. Guenther, T. Frankenheimer, A. Frank, G. Bach, K. Hauselt, W. Kuttruff, L. Burger, Dr. Bätsendorf, Chr. Schwarzwaelder, G. Maidhoff, W. Radde, E. S. Ballin, G. Kuepper.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

This evening will be presented the grand scenic spectacle of

THE NAIAD QUEEN,

which has been for some months in preparation, and which will be produced with new scenery of unequaled splendor by Charles Getz; new mechanical contrivances and wonderful transformations by R. Randall and George Wilson; new music by Mollenhauer, and fascinating dances by ROSA WOOD and

A FULL AND BRILLIANT CORPS DE BALLET.

Mr. J. S. CLARKE
will sustain his great comic personation of
SCHNAPPS.

Naiad Queen	Miss Clifton.	Sir Rupert	Mr. B. Hill.
Bridget	Mrs. Walcot.	The Baron	Mr. Davidge.
Fluvia	Miss Brown.	Amphibio	Mr. Davenport.
Idex	Miss Wilkes.	Sparkle	Miss Rosa Wood.

It will be preceded by Bourcicault's setting in a fairy frame of Charles Dickens' lovely Christmas story of "The Cricket of the Hearth," entitled

DOT,
with its unequaled cast.
Mr. J. S. Clarke..........as..........Tilly Slowboy.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THE GREAT AMERICAN COMEDY,
Which, on its original production,
AT THIS THEATRE,
FOR SIX MONTHS
Created such an uninterrupted
CARNIVAL OF FUN
As to be received nightly with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER
AND
UNCEASING APPLAUSE
EVERY NIGHT,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WONDERFUL! WONDERS!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

GALLERY OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE, No. 548 BROADWAY.
OLD DUSSELDORF.
A NEW NIAGARA, by GEO. L. BROWN.
(A Sunset View of the great Cataract.)
NIAGARA IN WINTER, by GIGNOUX.
THE BAY OF CAPRI, by BIERSTADT.
AN ORIGINAL ABDEL KADER, by POWELL.
DOVER CLIFFS, by THAYER, Senior,
in addition to more than one hundred other works of art.

The entire profits of the Exhibition to be given to the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Admission 10 cents. TIFFANY & CO.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT,
MR. GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,

will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo for the sum of $5. Call and satisfy yourself in regard to Mr. DOBSON's ability as a performer and a teacher. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., a few doors of 4th-st., New-York.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS,

No. 659 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. CROWDED with the ELITE and FASHION. Open every evening. Admission 25 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

For full particulars, see Museum advertisement, 23d ON FIFTH PAGE.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms: Music, $10; both, $15. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.

A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT NO. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. A fine assortment of the celebrated Fischer's Pianos, with the best modern improvements, full iron frames, overstrung patent damper, and fully warranted.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., No. 487 BROADWAY.—We are selling our Pianos very cheap to accommodate holiday purchasers. A new scale 7¼ octave piano is much admired.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 59 West 14th-st.—Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS and MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. Quarter commences from the day of entry. An evening practicing class for ladies and gentlemen has now commenced.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—IN THIS CITY, BEtween the 30th ult. and the 1st. inst., 80 Second Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, (now the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad,) of $1,000 each, with coupons of January, 1857, to January, 1874, attached, and the coupon of July, 1856, accompanying each bond.

The numbers of the Bonds will be given in a subsequent advertisement.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the said Bonds, or any portion thereof.

A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the Bonds on their delivery to LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st., New-York.

LOST OR STOLEN—THE FOLLOWING COUPON Bonds of the United States Loan of 1861, of $1,000 each, viz.:

Nos.	6,976 to 6,980	Nos. 2,337
Nos.	6,809 to 6,813	Nos. 7,969 to 7,973
Nos.	1,298 1,332	Nos. 1,616 to 1,625
Nos.	1,383	Nos. 8,237 to 8,241
Nos.	3,504 to 3,512	Nos. 692 to 696
Nos.	3,536 4,465	Nos. 4,845 to 4,819
Nos.	4,475 2,336	Nos. 5,132 to 5,136

All persons are warned against buying or negotiating the same. For further information, inquire of R. L. LORD, No. 38 Exchange-place, or KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM NO. 4 CARROLL-place, Bleecker-st., Jan. 13, 1862, about 3½ o'clock P. M., one sorrel mare, 15 hands high, about 7 years old, one or more white feet, white stripe in the forehead; light business wagon, painted black, without any name or number. Whoever will return said horse and wagon to S. A. WOODWARD, No. 4 Carroll-place, or WM. ROCKWELL, No. 50 East 11th-st., or will give any information concerning the same, will be suitably rewarded.

S. A. WOODWARD, No. 4 Carroll-place, N. Y.

FORT WARREN, BOSTON HARBOR, Jan. 14, 1862.

LOST OR MISLAID—CHECK NO. 438, ON THE Merchants' Bank, New-York, for $50, made payable to the order of Wm. R. Miller, and indorsed by him to me. As payment has been stopped, the finder will please forward to my address, at this post, and oblige,

JNO. L. BUELL.

CAUTION.—LOST OR MISLAID, A CERTIFICATE for ten (10) shares of stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 6,512, dated Nov. 21, 1860, in the name of GEO. T. OLYPHANT. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.

DOG LOST.—A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER SLUT, on Saturday; answers to the name of "Tiney"; had on a white metal collar. Any person restoring it to the owner, No. 93 Henry-st., New-York, will be suitably rewarded.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT, NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FINE OLD WINES AND BRANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WM. HUGHES & SON are now selling the best old Bourbon, Monongahela Scotch, Irish and Rye Whiskies at the lowest market prices. A variety of fine brandies and gins constantly on hand. Also an assortment of syrups and cordials for bar and table use. We ask particular attention to our fine old cider brandy, port, sherry, Madeira, claret and other wines in variety. WM. HUGHES & SON, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., N. Y.

CHILBLAINS—CHILBLAINS
CHILBLAINS, CHILBLAINS, CHILBLAINS.
FOR THE CURE OF, USE

METTAM & CO.'S Patent Galvano Electro Metallic Insoles. They give instant relief, and keep the feet always warm. Office No. 429 Broadway. Agent, Philadelphia, J. S. SANSON, No. 2,013 Girard-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL STOCKS OF GOODS.—$10,000 and $2,500 of drygoods, $7,000 hardware, $2,000 boots and shoes. Also, two houses—only $500 each required down. Apply to, or address P. C. ANTHONY, No. 34½ Pine-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

MR. GARRISON'S LECTURE.

The Abolitionists and their Relations to the War.

EMANCIPATION AN INEVITABLE NECESSITY.

Cooper Institute was about half filled last evening on the occasion of Wm. Lloyd Garrison's lecture on "The Abolitionists and their Relations to the War." Previous to the lecture a lady modestly advanced from one of the seats on the platform, and placed a bouquet of fragrant flowers beside the speaker's desk. The tribute was noticed by the audience with an outburst of applause. Among others present, were Dr. Tyng, Superintendent J. A. Kennedy, Rev. Mr. Sloane and others of prominence.

At 8 o'clock, Mr. Garrison arrived, escorted by Mr. Theodore Tilton, who, after announcing a forthcoming lecture by Davis, the contraband, introduced the orator of the evening as follows:

SPEECH OF THEODORE TILTON.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I put myself for a moment between you and him, [pointing to Mr. Garrison] because I have been asked, and honored in the asking, to give to a genuine Yankee a genuine Yankee welcome; and I know not how to do it better than just to make the old-fashioned sign of the right hand, which is the Yankee token of good-fellowship, and in your name to offer it to William Lloyd Garrison. [Applause.]

Mr. Tilton thereupon extended his hand to Mr. Garrison, who forthwith advanced and was cordially welcomed. Mr. Garrison spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

Ladies and Gentlemen: No public speaker, on rising to address an assembly, has any right to presume that, because at the outset he receives a courteous and even warm approval, therefore they are prepared to indorse all his views and utterances. Doubtless, there are some points, at least, about which we very widely differ; and yet, I must frankly confess, that I know of no other reason for your kind approval, this evening, than that I am an original, uncompromising, irrepressible, out-and-out, unmistakable, Garrisonian Abolitionist. [Enthusiastic applause.] By that designation I do not mean one whose brain is crazed, whose spirit is fanatical, whose purpose is wild and dangerous; but one whose patriotic creed is the Declaration of American Independence, [loud cheers,] whose line of measurement is the Golden Rule, whose gospel of humanity is the Sermon on the Mount, and whose language is that of Ireland's Liberator, O'Connell: "I care not what caste, creed, or color Slavery may assume—whether it be personal or political, mental or corporeal, intellectual or spiritual—I am for its instant, its total abolition." [Loud applause.]

I am for justice, in the name of humanity, and according to the law of the living God. [Cheers.]

Hence, what I wrote many years ago, I feel proud once more to affirm. I am an Abolitionist! I glory in the name.

"Tho' now by Slavery's minions hissed,
And covered o'er with shame,
It is a spell of right and power—
A watchword of the free;
Who spurns it in the trial hour,
A craven soul is he."

[Applause.]

I know that to be an Abolitionist is not to be with the multitude,—on the side of the majority,—in a popular and respectable position; and yet I think I have a right to ask of you, and of all men living on the soil of the Empire State, and of the people of the North at large, why it is that you shrink from the name of Abolitionist? Why it is that, while you profess to be opposed to Slavery, you nevertheless desire the whole world to understand that you are not radical Abolitionists? What is the meaning of this? Why are you not Abolitionists? Your principles are mine! What you have taught me I adopt. What you have taken a solemn oath to support as a measure of Government, I recognize as right and just. The people of this State profess to believe in the Declaration of Independence. That is my abolitionism. Every man, therefore, who disclaims abolitionism, repudiates the Declaration of Independence. Does he not? All men created equal, endowed by their Creator with the inalienable right to liberty! Gentlemen, that is my fanaticism. [Cheers.] All I ask is that the declaration may be carried out everywhere in our country and throughout the world. It belongs to mankind. Your Constitution is an Abolition Constitution. Your laws are Abolition laws. Your institutions are Abolition institutions. Your free schools are Abolition free schools. [Cheers.] I believe in them all; and all that I ask is, that institutions so good, so free, so noble, may be everywhere propagated, everywhere accepted. And thus it is that I desire, not to curse the South, or any portion of it, but to bless her abundantly, by abolishing her infamous and demoralizing slave institutions and erecting the temple of liberty on the ruins thereof. [Loud applause.]

I believe in Democracy; but it is the Democracy which recognizes man as man, the world over. [Cheers.] It is Democracy which exists for all wearing the human form; and so I say that any man who pretends to be a Democrat, and yet apologizes for making man the property of his fellow men, is a dissembler and hypocrite, and I unmask him before the universe. [Loud cheers.]

We profess to be Christians. Christianity is to redeem, not to enslave men. Christ is our Redeemer. I believe in him. He leads the Anti-Slavery cause, and always has led it. The Gospel is the gospel of freedom, and no man claims to be a Christian, and have within him the same mind that was in Christ Jesus, and yet dare to hold his fellow man in bondage. I say again before the universe he is a dissembler, a hypocrite, and I will unmask him. [Applause.] Why is it, men of the Empire State, that there are no slaves here? Four millions of people and not a single slave among them all. On what ground was Slavery abolished in the State of New-York? On the same ground of policy or expediency, or on this ground, that it was an immorality, and a crime, and an outrage, and therefore ought not to be tolerated by a civilized and Christian people. Therefore, I affirm that the people of this State were committed to radical Abolitionism. And on that ground, therefore, I have a right to expect everywhere a generous hearing and a warm coöperation on the part of the people when I endeavor to bring Slavery to the dust, and to take the chains from those who are laboring under the lash of the slave driver. You have abolished Slavery because it has no rightful existence here. So of Massachusetts, so of New-England, and of the nineteen Free States, Slavery is pronounced a curse, and every man is equal to every other man; and no man may lay his hand too heavily upon the shoulder of his brother man except he does it at his peril. In the very generous notice of this lecture last Sunday, by Henry Ward Beecher, he said that he fully accorded with me in my principles, which strike at the foundation of Slavery. All slavery is wrong, unjust, immoral and unchristian, and ought to terminate; but he expressed some difference of opinion in regard to my methods in abolishing Slavery. Yet, then, upon further reflection and investigation he will find that my methods of Abolition are as unexceptionable as my principles. Now, I think that we are right in establishing our institutions upon foundations of liberty. We have a right to endeavor to propagate those institutions all over our country and everywhere. We have a right to say to those in the Slave States, your system of Slavery is not only inherently wrong, but it is very dangerous, very absurd, very ruinous. Abolish your slave system, regard your slaves as men, treat them as such, and you will be blest, wonderfully blest. Have I not a right to say this? Is it not a right God gave? Is it not a constitutional and legal right? On the other hand, they have a perfect right at the South to endeavor to proselyte us in regard to their institutions, for they believe, and I believe, that they endeavor to do their best—that is, their worst—in that direction.

I never have heard of any complaint anywhere in regard to the exercise of the freedom of speech on the part of slaveholders and slave-drivers. We are told by Pro-Slavery men here that we have no right to discuss this matter. They point us to their National compact. They tell us to remember that at the organization of the Government the Slave States were in existence, and they came in on terms of equality, and, under the compact, we have no right to criticise or condemn them because of their holding slaves. Now, my reply to them is, in the first place, that no compact of man's device can bind me to silence, when I see my fellow man unjustly oppressed. [Applause.] I do not care where the compact was made, or by whom it was approved. My right to denounce tyrants and tyranny is not derived from man, nor constitutions, nor compacts. It is my own soul, written there by the finger of God, and man shall never erase it. [Applause.] I am sure that if it were your case, if your fathers were told that you were the victims of a compact, and nobody should have the right to plead for your deliverance, though you were most heavily oppressed—children and wives in the market—would you say, let the compact be pronounced a curse by every upright soul, and don't let anything be done in regard to your condition. My reply again is, that the compact at the outset provides for the liberty of speech and of the Press, and, therefore, I am justified, as well as you, in saying just what we honestly think in regard to Slavery, and those who uphold it. Slaveholders of our country, I repeat, have exercised the largest liberty of speech. They have denounced liberty and free institutions to an unlimited extent. Is the right all on one side? May I not reciprocate and say what I think of their conduct, and their bad institutions. Yes, I have the right, and, by the grace of God, I mean to exercise it, come what may. [Great applause.]

The times are changing. Yes, it is spoken of with exultation, and well it may be, as a cheering sign of the times, that even Dr. Brownson has been able to speak in the City of Washington on the subject of Slavery, and against it, without being in peril of his life; that even Horace Greeley [applause] has been permitted to stand in the Capital of his country, and utter brave words for freedom, and nobody mobbed him. [Applause.] And I am told that it is expected that my eloquent friend, and the friend of mankind, Wendell Phillips, [applause,] is also expected to make his appearance at Washington, to be heard on the same subject, without any personal danger. Something to boast of—yes, marvelous progress—and yet I feel humiliated when I remember that all this, under our boasted Constitution, is rendered possible only because there is an army, a Northern army, of 150,000 men there to make it possible. [Applause.] Take that army away—it would not be possible for such speeches to be made there; but while we have Gen. McClellan and 150,000 Northern soldiers, it is possible in the capital for a man to say, let the Declaration of Independence be applied to all the oppressed in our country and throughout the world, and his life is safe in so doing. I maintain that no institution has a right to claim exemption from the closest scrutiny. All our institutions are open. Every man may say of them what he thinks best. If he does not like them he can denounce them. If he thinks he can suggest better ones, he is entitled to do so. Nobody thinks of mobbing him, nobody thinks of throwing rotten eggs and brickbats at his head. Liberty! why, she is always fearless, honest, open-hearted. She says, as one did of old, "Search me and try me, and see if there be anything evil in me." But on the other hand we are not permitted to examine Southern institutions. Oh no! And what is the reason? Because they will not bear examination. Of course, if the slaveholder felt assured that they could he would say, "Examine them freely as you will, I will assist you in every way in my power." Ah, 'tis conscience that makes cowards of them all. They dread the light, and with the tyrant of old they cry, "Put out the light"—and they do put it out. That is their testimony in regard to the rectitude of their slave institutions.

The slaveholders desire to be let alone. Jefferson Davis and his crew cry out, "Let us alone." The slave oligarchy have always cried out, "Let us alone." It is an old cry—1,600 years at least—it is the cry of those who were possessed of demons who said to Jesus Christ, "Let us alone! Why hast thou come to torment us before the time?" [Laughter and applause.] Now, Jesus did not at all mistake the time; he was precisely in time, and therefore he bore his testimony like the prince of many sceptres and foul demons went out, but not without rending the body. The slaves of our country, outraged, lacerated and chained, cry out agonizingly to those who are thus treating them, "Let us alone," but the slaveholders give no heed to that cry at all. I will let the slaveholders alone when they let their slaves alone, and not till then. [Applause.]

"Let this matter rest with the South; leave Slavery in the care and keeping of slaveholders, to put an end to it at the right time, as they best understand the whole matter." You will hear men, claiming to be intelligent, talking in this manner continually. They do not know what idiots they are. It is nothing but idiocy for men to say: "Leave idolatry to idolaters, to be abolished when they think best; leave intemperance to drunkards; they best understand all about it; they will undoubtedly, if let alone, in God's own time, put an end to it, [laughter;] leave piracy to be abolished by the pirates; leave impurity to the licentious to be done away; leave the sheep to the considerate humanity of wolves, when they will cease to prey upon them." No, this is not common sense; it is not sound reason; it is nothing but sheer idiocy. Salvation, if it comes at all, must come from without. Those who are not drunkards must save the drunken; those who are not impure must save the impure; those who are not idolaters must combine to put down idolatry. So we who are not slaveholders are under obligation to get mankind to combine, and by every legitimate method endeavor to abolish Slavery; for the slaveholders will never do it if they can possibly help it. Why do you have your missionary efforts abroad? Why do you go to Hindostan and Burmah and other parts of the world with your meddlesome, impertinent, disorganizing religion? Because you affirm that your object is good and your cause noble; because you declare that the Christian religion is the true religion, and idolatry debases and degrades the people, and to abolish it, or to endeavor to do so, is right. And yet you have no complicity with heathenism abroad. Nevertheless your missionaries are there endeavoring to effect a thorough overturn of all their institutions and all their established ideas. But how is it in regard to Slavery? You *have* something to do—aye, a great deal to do with it. You ought to know precisely where you stand under the circumstances. And what are your obligations under the circumstances? Only think of it! Under your boasted constitution two generations of slaves have been driven to unrequited toil and down into bloody graves, and the third generation is going through the same terrible career, with the Star Spangled Banner floating over their heads! This is by your complicity, men of the North! Oh, how thoroughly the North has given her sympathy to the South in this iniquity of slaveholding! How everywhere the Anti-Slavery movement has been spit upon and denounced, and caricatured and hunted down as if they were wild beasts, that could not possibly be tolerated safely for an hour in the community. What weapon has been left unused against the Abolitionists of the North! How thoroughly have the people been tested everywhere, both in regard to Church and State in relation to the Slave system of the South. Wisdom is justified of her children. The Abolitionists still serenely bide their time. The verdict of posterity is sure. It will be an honorable acquittal of the Abolitionists of the present day from all the foul charges that have been brought against them by a Pro-Slavery people. I do not think it is greatly to the shame of Abolitionists that the New-York *Herald* cannot tolerate them. [Laughter and applause.] I do not think it at all to their discredit that the *Journal of Commerce* thoroughly abominates them. [Laughter.] I do not think they have any cause to hang their heads for shame because the New-York *Express* deems them fit only to be spit upon. [Applause.] I do not think they have any reason to distrust the soundness of their religion because the New-York *Observer* brands them as infidels. [Applause.] Capt. Rynders is not an Abolitionist. [Great laughter.] The Bowery Boys do not like Abolitionism. And so as it was 1,800 years ago, we have had in this trial of the nation in respect to Abolitionism the chief priests and scribes and Pharisees on the one hand, and the rabble and mob on the other, endeavor to put down the Anti-Slavery movement, which is of God and cannot be put down. [Applause.] The slaveholders who have risen in rebellion to overthrow the Government and to crush free institutions, are in the mood of mind, and ever have been, to hang every Abolitionist they can catch. I hold that to be a good certificate of character; [applause;] and when I add that millions of slaves in bondage, crying unto Heaven for deliverance, are ever ready to give their blessings to the Abolitionists for what they have done, and when they run away from their masters, come to us who are represented to be their deadliest enemies, it seems to me that we have made out a case. Abolitionism, as such, every honest, humane, upright and noble soul ought to indorse as right.

And, besides, I say it is a shame that we should any longer stand apart—I mean we of the North. What are all your paltry distinctions worth? You are not Abolitionists. Oh, no! You are Anti-Slavery, are you? Dare you trust yourself in Carolina, except, perhaps, at Port Royal? [Laughter.] You are not an ultra Anti-Slavery man; there is nothing ultra about you. You are a Republican. Dare you go to New-Orleans? Why, the President of the United States, duly inaugurated by a solemn oath, is an outlaw in nearly every Slave State in this Union. He cannot show himself there except at the peril of his life. And so of his Cabinet. I think it is time, under those circumstances, that we should hang together, or, as one said of old, we shall be pretty sure, if caught, to hang separately. [Laughter.] The South cares nothing for these distinctions among us. It is precisely, on this matter of Slavery, as it is in regard to the position of Rome respecting Protestantism. Our Protestant sects assume to be each one the true sect, as against the other, and we are free in our denunciation of this or that sect as heretical because not accepting our particular theological creed. What does Rome care for any such distinction—whether we are High Church Episcopalian or Methodist, Quaker or Universalist, Presbyterian or Unitarian. We are all included in unbelief, we are all heretics together; and she makes no compromise. Just so with Slavery. If we affirm that we are at all opposed to Slavery, it is enough, in the judgment of the South, to condemn us to a coat of tar and feathers, or some other process of lynch law.

I come now to consider what are the relations of the Abolitionists to the war. Fourteen months ago, after an excited Presidential struggle with three candidate in the field, Abraham Lincoln was duly and legitimately chosen President of the United States. Now where are we? At that time who doubted the stability of the American Union? What power in the universe had we to fear? Was it not pronounced impossible for any real harm to come to us? How strong was our mountain, and how confident our expectation in regard to the future! And now our country is diminished—the nation is thoroughly sundered, and we are in the midst of the greatest civil war that the world has ever known. For a score of years prophetic voices were heard admonishing the people, "Because ye have said, we have made a covenant with death, and with hell are we at agreement, when the overflowing scourge shall pass through it shall come unto us; for we have made lies our refuge, and under falsehood have we hid ourselves." And the response to that was, "Judgment will I lay to the line and righteousness to the plummet, and the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies, and the waters shall overflow the hiding places, and your covenant with death shall be annulled, and your agreement with hell shall not stand." And now it is being verified to the letter with us. "He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh, the Lord shall hold them in derision; though hand join in hand yet shall not the wicked go unpunished." "Though thou exalt thyself as the eagle, and though thou make thy nest among the stars, yet thence will I bring thee down, saith the Lord of Hosts."

Who are responsible for this war. If I should go out into the streets and take a popular reply, I should be told in the vulgar vernacular, "It is all owing to the d—d Abolitionists. [Laughter.] If they had not meddled with the subject of Slavery, everything would have gone on well; we should have lived in peace all the days of our lives. They insist upon meddling with what doesn't concern them; they indulge in censorious and harsh language against the slaveholders, and the result is our nation is upturned, and we have immense armies looking each other fearfully in the face, and men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things that are coming upon the land." Let me read an extract from the New-York *Evening Express*, for your express edification:

"Our convictions are that Anti-Slavery stimulated, and is the animating cause of this rebellion. If Anti-Slavery were, now, removed from the field of action, Pro-Slavery would perish of itself, at home, in its own contortions." [Laughter.]

Well, I do not think I can make a better reply to such nonsense than was made by your Chairman, in a brief letter which he sent to the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society at Westchester, a few weeks ago, and by his permission I will read it:

"My opinion is this. There is war because there was a Republican Party. There was a Republican Party because there was an Abolition Party. There was an Abolition Party because there was Slavery. Now, to charge the war upon Republicanism, is merely to blame the lamb that stood in the brook. To charge it upon Abolitionism is merely to blame the sheep for being the lamb's mother. [Laughter.] But to charge it upon Slavery is to lay the crime flat at the door of the wolf, where it belongs. [Laughter.] To end the trouble, kill the wolf. [Renewed laughter.] I belong to the party of wolf-killers." [Applause and merriment.]

But consider the absurdity of this charge. Who are the avowed Abolitionists of our country? I have told you they occupy a very disreputable position in society; and certainly very few men have yet had the moral courage to glory in the name of Abolitionist. They are very few; comparatively a mere handful. And yet they have overturned the Government! They have been stronger than all the parties and all the religious bodies of the country,—stronger than the Church, and stronger than the State! Indeed! Then it must be because with them is the power of God, and it is not with the power of man, but by the Truth, which has worked out this great result. [Cheers.]

How many Abolition Presses do you suppose exist in this country? We have, I believe, three thousand or four thousand journals printed in the United States; and how many Abolition journals do you suppose there are? [Laughter.] I know of but two avowed Abolition journals in the United States, and they are more than a match for all the rest put together. [Loud cheers and laughter.] This is very extraordinary; but our enemies being judges, it is certainly true. And now, what has been our crime? I affirm, before God, that our crime has been only this: we have endeavored, at least, to remember those in bonds, as bound with them. I, for one, am guilty only to this extent. I have called aloud for more than thirty years to my beloved but guilty country, saying:

There is within thy gates a pest,—
Gold, and a Babylonian vest;
Not hid in sin, concealed in shade,
But broad against the sun displayed.
Repent thee, then, and quickly bring
Forth from the camp the accursed thing;
Consign it to remediless fire,
Watch 'till the latest spark expire;
Then strew its ashes on the wind,
Nor let one atom reck behind.
So shall thy wealth and power increase,
So shall thy people dwell in peace;
On thee the Almighty's glory rest,
And all the earth in thee be blest! [Cheers.]

And what if Abolitionists had been heeded thirty years ago? Would there have been any civil war to talk about? [Cries of "No."] Ten years ago? five years ago? one year ago? And all that time God was patient and forbearing, giving an opportunity of escape. But the nation would not, and went on hardening its heart. Oh! how guilty are the conspirators of the South in what they have done! How utterly unjustifiable and causeless their rebellion! How foul and false their aggressions against the Government, against the Republican Party, against the people of the North! Utterly, and inexcusably and horribly wicked! But let us remember, to our shame and condemnation as a people, that the guilt is not all theirs. I affirm they have been encouraged to do all this for years—encouraged by the Press of the North, by the Churches of the North, by the pulpits of the North, (comprehensively speaking.) Abolitionists have been hunted as outlaws and wild beasts, and the slaveholders have been encouraged to go on, making one demand after another, and thus they felt assured that when they struck this blow they would have the North with them, and it is only by God's providence we have escaped utter ruin. [Loud applause.] Therefore it is that the vials of God's wrath are poured out so impartially. We are suffering; our blood is flowing, our property is heavily taxed, and who can see the end of it? Why, if the whole nation should be emptied, I should say: "Oh! give thanks to the Lord, for he is good, and his mercy endureth forever!" Our crime, as against these four millions of slaves and those millions who have been buried, cannot be described by human language. Why, our lands are full of blood, and these evils are a judgment upon us. Let us reverently acknowledge the hand of God in this, and let each man put the trump of jubilee to his lips and demand that the chains of the oppressed shall be broken forever. [Cheers.]

"The Abolitionists have used irritating language!" I know it. I think that has been fairly offset by slaveholders. They have used some very irritating language in regard to Abolitionists. [Laughter.] I do not know of any loathsome, hideous, abominable epithet in our language that they have not applied to Abolitionists—besides any amount of tarring and feathering—and that we have had nothing to do with. [Laughter and cheers.] So far as "irritating language" is concerned, I think we may offset it by saying that the South has been quite as guilty in that respect as any party at the North. Well, all we have said is, "Do not steal," "Do not murder!" And it has irritated them. [Applause and laughter.] Why, of course it must irritate them. John Hancock and Sam. Adams would irritate old King George and Lord North. There was a great deal of irritation at Lexington, at Bunker Hill, and it culminated at last at Yorktown. [Loud cheers.] Then say we must not use hard language against the Southern slaveholders! Very singular what a change has come over us within a short time. They who have complained of hard language being thrown at the slaveholders, are now throwing cannon-balls and bombshells at them. [Cheers and laughter.] They have no objection to blowing out their brains, of course, if they have any; but you must not use hard language. Now I would rather a man would hurl a hard epithet at my head, than the softest cannon ball or shell that can be found in the army of the North. [Laughter.] Yet I think we have come to the conclusion that, after all, the great body of the slaveholders are not exactly the honest, honorable and Christian men that we mistook them to be. [Applause.] It is astonishing, when anything is done to us, how easily we can see all about it. What an eye-salve it is! If any one picks our pocket, of course he is a villain. If anybody breaks into our house, he is a burglar; if any one undertakes to outrage us, he is a scoundrel. But here we have these slaveholders in rebellion against the Government, committing piracy upon our commerce, confiscating Northern property to the amount of hundreds of millions of dollars, and now see what is said about them. Why, of course they are pirates—they are swindlers—they are traitors of the deepest dye! [Cheers and laughter.] Ladies and gentlemen, let me tell you one thing, and that is, that they are just as good as they ever were. [Cheers.] They are just as honest and as honorable, and as Christian as they ever were. [Laughter.] Circumstances alter cases, you know. While they were simply robbing four millions of despised children, stripping them of all their rights, selling them in lots to suit purchasers, and trafficking in their blood, they were Christian gentlemen! Now that they have interfered with us and our rights, and have confiscated our property, they are downright villains and traitors, who ought to be hanged by the neck until they are dead. [Laughter and cheers.] "Abolitionists should have minded their own business," it is said. "We of the North are not responsible for Slavery, and it is a very good rule for men to mind their own business." Who say this? Hypocrites, dissemblers, men condemned out of their own mouths. They are the men who are always justifying Slavery and slaveholders. "But we have nothing at all to do with it," say they. They are those who are in religious fellowship with these traffickers in human souls; and yet they "have nothing at all to do with it." They are those who claim political affinity with them; and yet they have nothing at all to do with it. They are those who give constitutional guarantees that their hunted fugitives shall be given up; and yet they have nothing to do with Slavery! Hypocrites and dissemblers. I spurn you all! When I see a man drowning, if I can throw him a rope, I will do it; and if the opportunity is presented, and I do not throw him a rope that might save him, should I not be a murderer by not doing it? When I see a man falling among thieves, and wounded and forsaken, if I can get to him with oil and wine to bind up his wounds, I think I am bound to do it; and if I do not do it, I become as base as the robber himself who struck him down. And when I see tyranny trampling upon my fellow-man, I know of no law, human or divine, which holds me to silence; but I am bound to protest against it all. [Cheers.] I will not be dumb. It is my business to meddle with oppression wherever I see it. [Applause.]

It is said, again, "There was no trouble in the land until the Abolitionists appeared." Well, the more is the pity! Order reigns in Warsaw until Kosciusko makes his appearance. It reigns in Hungary until Kossuth comes forward,—in Italy, until Garibaldi takes the field. [Loud cheers.] No trouble until the Abolitionists came forward! The charge is false,—historically untrue. Witness the tremendous struggle that took place at the formation of your Constitution in regard to the Slavery guarantees of that instrument. What is the testimony of John Quincy Adams on that point? He says:

"In the articles of confederation, there was no guaranty for the property of the slaveholder—no double representation of him in the Federal councils—no power of taxation—no stipulation for the recovery of fugitive slaves. But when the powers of *Government* came to be delegated to the Union, the South—that is, South Carolina and Georgia—refused their subscription to the parchment, till it should be saturated with the infection of Slavery, which no fumigation could purify, no quarantine could extinguish. The freemen of the North gave way, and the deadly venom of Slavery was infused into the Constitution of Freedom."

And so in regard to the Missouri struggle of 1820. There were no Abolitionists in the field; but the struggle between freedom and Slavery was at that time so fierce and terrible as to threaten to end in a dissolution of the Union. [Cheers.] Oh! no stain of blood rests on the garments of Abolitionists. They have endeavored to prevent the calamity which has come upon us all, and they may wash their hands in innocency, and thank God that in the evil day they were able to stand. [Applause.]

No, my friends, this is not of man; it is of Heaven. This war is a judgment. As we have sowed, we are reaping. The whole of it is contained in the memorable verse of the prophet: "You have not hearkened unto me in proclaiming liberty, every man to his neighbor and every man to his friend. Therefore, I proclaim a liberty for you, saith the Lord, to the sword, to the pestilence and to the famine." That is the whole story. It is the settlement day of God Almighty in regard to the account of our nation; and if we desire to be saved, we must see to it that we put away our sins, and endeavor thereby to secure salvation for the land. [Cheers.]

This rebellion is not only to eternize the enslavement of the African race; it is also to overturn the free institutions of the North. The slaveholders are not only opposed to Northern Abolitionists, but to Northern men and Northern institutions. Shall I refresh your memories by one or two quotations in point. Listen to the language of the Richmond *Examiner*:

"The South now maintains that Slavery is right, natural and necessary, and does not depend upon complexion. The laws of the Slave States justify the holding of *white men* in bondage."

The *Charleston Mercury* says:

"Slavery is the natural and normal condition of the laboring man, whether white or black. The great evil of Northern Free society is that it is burdened with a servile class, mechanics and laborers, unfit for self-government, and yet clothed with the attributes and powers of citizens. Master and slave is a relation in society as necessary as that of parent and child; and the Northern States will yet have to introduce it. Their theory of Free Government is a delusion."

You are for free government, but not Abolitionism! The South is as much opposed to free government as to men on the score of Abolitionism.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says: "Two opposite and conflicting forms of society cannot, among civilized men, coexist and endure. The one must give way and cease to exist. The other becomes universal. If free society be unnatural, immoral, unchristian, it must fail, and give way to a slave society—a social system old as the world, universal as man."

An Alabama paper says: "All the Northern, and especially the New-England States, are devoid of society fitted for well-bred gentlemen. The prevailing class one meets with, is that of mechanics struggling to be genteel, and small farmers who do their own drudgery, and yet who are hardly fit for associating with a Southern gentleman's body-servant."

You see it is a war against freedom—yours as well as that of the slave. It is to establish an absolute despotism. We have the Southern rebellion in full blast; and if they can work their will against us, there will be no liberty of speech—no right to assemble as we assemble here to-night, and manhood will be trampled in the dust. [Applause.] I say that, under these circumstances, treason consists in giving aid and comfort to the slave system of the country—not merely to Jeff. Davis, as President of the Southern Confederacy, or to this movement in special. Every man who gives any countenance or support to Slavery is a traitor to Liberty. [Enthusiastic applause.] I say he is a dangerous and an unsafe man. [Renewed cheers.] Because he has in him the seeds of a despot; and no one can tell how soon there will be a harvest there. Liberty goes with Union and for Union. Slavery is utter disunion and disorganization in God's universe. [Cheers.] "Ah!" we are told, "hang the Secessionists on the one hand, and the Abolitionists on the other, and we shall have peace"! [Laughter.] How very discriminating. Now, I say if any hanging is to be done, (but I do not believe in capital punishment—that is one of my heresies,)—if any hanging is to be done, I am for hanging those go-betweens immediately. [Loud and enthusiastic applause. A voice, "That's the talk."] Why, in regard to loyalty, I maintain that the most loyal people to a free government, who walk on American soil, are the uncompromising abolitionists. [Cheers.] It is not freedom that injures free government. It is not the lovers of liberty that endanger us. It is not those who will not make any compromise with tyranny who endanger us. It is those who strike hands with thieves. Yes, I maintain the Abolitionists are more loyal to free government and free institutions than President Lincoln himself. Because, while I want to say everything good of him that I can, I must say I think he is lacking somewhat in backbone, and is disposed, at least, to make some compromise with Slavery, and therefore he is nearer Jeff Davis than I am. Still we are both so bad that I suppose if we should go amicably together down South, we never should come back again. [Laughter and cheers.]

Hang the Abolitionists and then hang the Secessionists. Why, in the name of common sense, wherein are they agreed. Their principles are totally dissimilar. But it may be said, you are for a dissolution of the Union. I was. Did I have any sympathy with the spirit of Southern secession when I took that position? No. My issue was a Christian one—a moral one. It was because of the nature of the compact itself that I said I could not as a Christian man, I as a friend of liberty, swear to uphold such a Union or Constitution. And I take for my text the declaration of John Quincy Adams, competent to testify, I think, in regard to this matter:

"The bargain between Freedom and Slavery, contained in the Constitution of the United States, is *morally and politically vicious*—inconsistent with the principles on which alone our revolution can be justified—cruel and oppressive, by riviting the chains of Slavery, by pledging the faith of Freedom to maintain and perpetuate the tyranny of the master, and gross unequal and impolitic, by admitting that slaves are at once enemies to be kept in subjection, property to be secured and returned to their owners, and persons not to be represented themselves, but for whom their masters are privileged with nearly a double share of representation. The consequence has been that this slave representation has governed the Union. Benjamin's portion above his brethren has ravined as a wolf. In the morning he has devoured the prey, and in the evening has divided the spoil." * * * * "It cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity for twenty years of preserving the Slave-trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God delivered from Sinai; and thirdly, the exaction fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation of slaves—for articles of merchandise, under the name of persons."

Therefore I adopted the language of the prophet Isaiah in regard to the Constitution, and pronounced it to be a covenant with death and an agreement with hell. Was I not justified as a Christian man? Well, but the New-York *Journal of Commerce* says there seems to have come a great change—I no longer place this motto at the head of my paper. Truly a very great change has taken place. Benedict in the play says: "When I said I would die a bachelor, I did not think I would live to get married." And when I said I would not sustain the Constitution, because it was "a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell," I had no idea that death and hell would secede. [Prolonged applause and laughter.

Mr. Garrison went on to show that the Free States were necessarily for Union, while the Slave States were for secession just in proportion to the number of the slaves. Granted, he said, that this was not a war for the abolition of Slavery.

The issue now is in order that the flag may be honored and the Union maintained. But shall not Slavery, the cause of the rebellion, be stricken down to the earth?

It seemed to me that our defeat is just as certain in the end as that God reigns, and that we have got to make up our minds to one of two or three things. Either to vanquish, or be worn out to the allowing of the Southern Confederacy to be recognized on the score of its independence, or else, for self-preservation and common safety, we have got to say to-day, that every slave on American soil is turned into a man and a freeman under our flag. [Applause.] Why, Slavery has made itself an outlaw; has it not? And what claim has an outlaw upon the Constitution of the United States? Guilty of treason, what claims have the traitors upon us? They claim to be hung, of course—nothing else. What sane man wants the old state of things brought back? Who wants the slave oligarchy once more in power in the free States? Who wants Congress under a slaveholding mastership? The army, navy, treasury, freedom of speech, liberty of the Press—all these to be of old, subject to the dictation and the power of a remorseless slave oligarchy? No. No. Thank God that, though we might wish to do it, we have not the power to do it. For thirty years the Abolitionists have sent in their petitions to Congress asking for this or that, or the other measure against Slavery in the Territories—in the District of Columbia, but you never heard of an Anti-Slavery petition all that time going into Congress, asking that body to abolish Slavery in the Slaveholding States. We recognized the compact as it was made. We affirmed that Congress had no constitutional right to abolish Slavery in the Southern States. But now, things are changed by the acts of the slaveholders themselves, and they have no longer any claim upon the Constitution, except as criminals. [Applause.] The covenant with death should never have been made. Our fathers sinned. They sinned deeply when they entered into that bargain about slaves being given up; about slave representation; about prosecuting a foreign Slave-trade under our National flag for twenty years; about suppressing slave insurrections by the whole power of the Government. They were guilty sinners before God. I know that in their extremity they were yet not without fear that if they did not unite that England would conquer the colonies in detail, and, I grant you that by their seven years effort blood had been freely shed—it was a terrible temptation to hold up, and trusting that the iniquity would die out in a few years they believed they had a decent excuse for what they did. It never should have been made, and, now that the slaveholders have trampled it under foot, it must not be remade even if we can do it. [Applause.] What guarantee have we that they would remain with us twenty-four hours? But, do not they say that they will not unite with us. They have now taken their leave of us forever. Let me give you an extract from Jeff. Davis' last message:

"Not only do the causes which induced us to separate still last in full force, but they have been strengthened, and whatever doubt may have lingered on the minds of any, must have been completely dispelled by subsequent events. If, instead of being a dissolution of a league, it were indeed a rebellion in which we are engaged, we might feel ample vindication for the course we have adopted in the scenes which are now being enacted in the United States. Our people now look with contemptuous astonishment on those with whom they have been so recently associated. They shrink with aversion from the bare idea of renewing such a connection. With such a people we may be content to live at peace, but our separation is final, and for the independence we have asserted we will accept no alternative."

I say that is manly. It is open and above board, and I say it ought to be met by the North in the glorious spirit of freedom. I say, "We take you at your word." We have Slavery in our power by the position that you have assumed, and that you may be saved from destruction, as well as the country, we shall emancipate every slave in your possession. [Applause.]

"No constitutional right to abolish Slavery?" Pardon me a word on that subject. "No constitutional right to abolish Slavery." "It would be an overthrow of the instrument if Congress should declare the abolition of Slavery?" This is the cant about the constitution, but I should like to know what right Gen. McClellan has with an army of 150,000 men in Virginia under the Constitution? Did we bargain for that under the Constitution? I should like to know by what constitutional right we batter down the forts at Cape Hatteras? By what right do we desecrate the sacred soil of South Carolina at Beaufort? And this tremendous movement of invasion in all quarters, to kill, slay and destroy, to cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war, where is it in the Constitution? Where is it? It is in this section: "That Congress shall have power to declare war." When war comes then, of course, come the rules of war, and, under the war power, Congress has a right to abolish Slavery if it is necessary to save the Government and maintain the Union. [Applause.] And what better authority do we want on this subject than that of John Quincy Adams?

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and *Slavery among the rest*; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where Slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the President of the United States, but the Commander of the army, *has power to order the universal emancipation of the slaves*. * * * From the instant that the Slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, civil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress extend to interference with the institution of Slavery, in every way in which it can be inferred with, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or destroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with Slavery to a foreign power. * * * It is a war power. It is a war power. I say it is a war power, and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to carry on the war, and must carry it on, according to the laws of war; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all it laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and martial power takes the place of them. When two hostile armies are set in martial array, the Commanders of both armies have power to emancipate all the slaves in the invaded territory. J. Q. ADAMS.

I hope Gen. McClellan will be inclined to say "ditto" to John Quincy Adams. [Applause.] Commander-in-Chief of the army, by the law of nations and by the power given by the Constitution, in this terrible emergency you have the right to be the great deliverer of the millions in bondage, and the great saviour of your country. Under God may you have the spirit to do it.

This is Constitutional right. There are some men, well-meaning but unreflecting, who say it is despotism. No, it is not despotism. Constitutional power is not despotism. What the people have provided in case of a terrible emergency to save their Government, is not despotism. It is as much a Constitutional act, therefore, for the President of the United States, Gen. McClellan, or Congress, to declare Slavery at an end in our country as in South Carolina, or any part of the South. The way is clear, therefore, and, under these circumstances, how great will be the guilt of the Government, if she refuses to improve this sacred opportunity to do a magnificent work of justice to one-sixth of her population—to do no evil to the South, but to give it a great blessing. Therefore, to save and perpetuate all that is dear in our free institutions, I would rather take my chances at the judgment seat of God with Pharaoh than with Abraham Lincoln, if he does not, as President of the United States, in this emergency, let the people go. [Applause.] He has the power—he has the right. The capital is besieged at this hour. We do not know where we are. Hundreds of millions of dollars in debt; blood flowing freely; in danger of recognition of the Southern Confederacy by European Powers. And what excuse can the Government give for establishing any such circumstances. And when you remember that Slavery, in its weakness and wrong, is, under peculiar circumstances like the present, a mighty power in the hands of the rebels to overturn the Government, then you perceive a pressing reason why there should be no delay. Only think, if our negro population, bond and free, could furnish an army of a million men, from 18 years to 55. There is not one of them allowed to shoulder a musket to save the country. There are in Slavery eight hundred thousand men, between the ages I have mentioned, capable of bearing arms—a number larger than both armies of the country. They are at the service of the country whenever it will accept them. [Applause.] But the Government will not accept them, and the rebel slaveholders are mustering them in companies, and in regiments, and they are shooting down Northern men, and carrying on war for the extermination of the glorious Union, and the overturning of all your free institutions. Slavery is a thunderbolt in the hands of the traitors to strike down your freedom, and you might take that thunderbolt and return it with fatal effect against the rebellion, and at the same time do no injury to any human being on the American soil. But my heart glows when I think of the work that is to be done. I could not stand here, I could not stand anywhere and argue in favor of the measure to kill anybody south of Mason and Dixon's line. I do not believe in killing or doing injury to anybody. God forbid. That is not my Christian philosophy.

Emancipation is to destroy nothing but evil; it is to establish good; it is to transform human beings into men; it is to make every man equal to every other man by creation; it is to make freedom, education, progress, invention, enterprise, prosperity, peace and Union all possible and sure. The South, in due time, shall be the garden of God. In our sad extremity we are driven to the wall, and in danger of being vanquished by the rebels. We hold off, hold off, hold off, and say, at last, if it must be so, to save ourselves from destruction, we will do the noblest act that any people ever yet did—one that will bring glory to the Administration, make the struggle memorable in all ages, and give us the benediction of God. I want to bless the Slaveholders, by giving them freedom in place of Slavery.

In conclusion, the colored people of our country are and have always been loyal. They freely participated in the Revolutionary struggle. The first blood spilt on the pavement of Boston was that of a black man; and Major Pitcairn, who led the British troops at Bunker Hill, was shot by a black man. And you remember how Gen. Jackson addressed the free colored men when he wanted their help.

GEN. JACKSON'S PROCLAMATION.

"Headquarters, Seventh Military District,
Mobile, Sept. 21, 1814.

To the Free Colored Inhabitants of Louisiana:

Through a mistaken policy, you have been heretofore deprived of a participation in the glorious struggle for national rights in which this country is engaged. This no longer shall exist.

As sons of freedom, you are now called upon to defend our most inestimable blessing. As Americans, your country looks with confidence to her adopted children for a valorous support, as a faithful return for the advantages enjoyed under her mild and equitable Government. As fathers, husbands and brothers, you are summoned to rally round the standard of the eagle, to defend all which is dear in existence.

Your country, although calling for your exertions, does not wish you to engage in her cause without remunerating you for the services rendered. Your intelligent minds are not to be led away by false representations. Your love of honor would cause you to despise the man who should attempt to deceive you. With the sincerity of a soldier and the language of truth I address you.

To every noble-hearted freeman of color volunteering to serve during the present contest with Great Britain, and no longer, there will be paid the same bounty, in money and lands, now received by the white soldiers of the United States, viz. one hundred and twenty-four dollars in money, and one hundred and sixty acres of land. The non-commissioned officers and privates will also be entitled to the same monthly pay, daily rations and clothes, furnished to any American soldier.

As a distinct, independent battalion or regiment, pursuing the path of glory, you will, undivided, receive the applause and gratitude of your countrymen."

Then again, after the struggle, he addressed them and said:

"Soldiers! When, on the banks of the Mobile, I called upon you to take up arms, inviting you to partake of the perils and glory of your white fellow-citizens, I expected much from you; for I was not ignorant that you possessed qualities most formidable to an invading enemy. I knew with what fortitude you could overcome hunger and thirst, and all the fatigues of a campaign. *I knew well how you loved your native country*, and that you, as well as ourselves, had to defend what *man* holds most dear—his parents, wife, children and property. *You have done more than I expected.* In addition to the precious qualities I before knew you to possess, I have found among you a noble enthusiasm, which leads to the performance of great things."

I do not believe in taking human life myself, but I do say that no class of men ever had a better right to seize deadly weapons to strike their tyrants to the dust than the slaves of the South. [Applause.] Once declare them free, and we have no more an army of rebels to meet: the slaves will take care of the slaveholders. [Applause.] It is said if we undertake to use the colored men as soldiers that the officers will resign. Will they? Then they will be guilty of treason. [A Voice—"They ought to be hanged."] They will deserve hanging. If such men are our officers, then the army is filled with traitors.

Mr. G. went on to say that the struggle would be terminated, in his opinion, only by a decree of emancipation.

Mr. Garrison said that England seemed to be hot and combative, but he believed that the great heart of the English nation was right towards us; that a Union man might travel from land's end to Johnny Groat's house, and wherever he could get an audience of the British people, he would bring down the house in favor of the administration of the laws. [Applause.] John Bright had made a noble speech to his constituents on this subject, and Richard Cobden stood nobly by his side, [applause,] and George Thompson, too, he believed, was in favor of putting down the rebellion. In conclusion, Mr. Garrison exhorted his audience to stand by the Constitution and the Union, and quoted the following verses by Caleb Cushing:

"Then hail the day when o'er our land
The sun of freedom shone;
When dimmed and sunk in Eastern skies,
He rose upon our own.
To chase the night of Slavery
And wake the slumbering free—
May his light shine more bright,
May his orb roll sublime,
Till it warm every clime
And illume from sea to sea."

—[Applause.]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Champion, from Aspinwall—Capt. Magruder, U. S. A., wife, child and servant, Dr. Quigan and wife, U. S. A., Dr. Parlin, U. S. A., Lieut. Reng, U. S. A., J. B. Montgomery, Mr. Eber, Mrs. C. B. Polhemus and servant, W. A. Dana and wife, H. Hill, H. Washburn, I. Hecht, H. A. Goldsborough, J. R. Robbins, Rev. J. Cameron, H. B. White, M. D., C. O. Kimball, W. Lee, Robert Pearson, Samuel Waugh, A. Webster, O. Donario, John Wright, Andrew S. Byrne, S. Fox, and 75 in the steerage; also 175 troops of Companies C and D, First Cavalry.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 22	Sun sets	4 57	Moon rises	5 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	7 01	Gov. Island	7 50	Hell Gate	8 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 14.

Arrived.

Steamship Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall Jan. 4, with passengers and treasure to D. B. Allen. Left U. S. brig Bainbridge, storeship Falmouth; barks Golden Rule and Gen. Warren; brigs Ella, hence, and Isabella, for New-York, sld. Jan. 3.

U. S. steam transport Thomas Sparks, Allen, Locust Point, in ballast.

Steamship Noc Dague, (Span. screw,) Sartitegue, Matanzas 6 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballas.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Onward, Coombs, Cardiff 56 ds., with coal to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Jan. 1, Mrs. Coombs, (captain's wife) died. Dec. 14, at 5 P. M., lat. 46 5, lon. 29 40, saw a bark under the lee, under bare poles; kept off and ran down to her; wind fresh from S. S. W.; ran within 100 yards of her, but saw no person on board; could not read her name, as it was too dark; judged her to be about 500 tons; was painted black, and of North American build, quite sharp forward.

Ship Chancellor, Spencer, Liverpool Nov. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Had very heavy weather; been 20 ds. from the Banks. Dec. 12, lat. 49, lon. 20, was in co. with ship City of Mobile, Marshall, from Liverpool for New-York. Jan. 7, lat. 42 40, lon. 60, exchanged signals with steamship Edinburgh, Mirehouse, hence for Liverpool.

Ship Ellen Austin, Garrick, Liverpool 42 ds., with mdse. and 13 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Dec. 13, lat. 52 31, lon. 19 32, Philip Barclay, colored seaman, fell from aloft on deck, and was instantly killed.

Ship Robert L. Lane, Bryer, Liverpool 28 ds., with mdse. and 90 passengers to Thomas Richardson & Co. Dec. 24, lat. 45, lon. 26, spoke ship Vandalia, Patten, from Holyhead Dec. 19—the captain particularly requested to be reported.

Ship Arizona, (of Damariscotta,) Robinson, Genoa 54 ds., in ballast to Metcalf & Duncan. Experienced heavy westerly gales for the last four weeks. Jan. 5, lat. 34 30, lon. 61 17, passed a bark strg. S. E., showing a white signal, blue border and 2 red balls in the centre.

Ship Southampton, Pratt, London and Portsmouth Nov. 20, with mdse. and 40 passengers to E. E. Morgan. Dec. 15, Benjamin Leigh, seaman, of England, fell overboard, and was lost.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Spencer, London and the Isle of Wight Dec. 3, with mdse. and 11 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Saw Cape Clear Dec. 14.

Bark Deborah Pennell, (of Brunswick,) Pennell, Cardiff 57 ds., with coal to order. Experienced heavy gales from S. W. to N. W. most of the passage; split sails, &c.

Ship Charlotte, Bousins, Bristol, Eng., 40 ds., in ballast to Nesmith & Sons. Dec. 27, John Panchard, seaman, of Boston, was lost overboard.

Ship Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool Dec. 6, with mdse. and 61 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Experienced very heavy westerly weather the entire passage.

Ship Premier, (of Bangor,) McGilvery, London Dec. 11, and the Downs 15th, in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Ship Lalla Rookh, (of Richmond, Me.,) Reed, Genoa 63 ds., in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Ship Escort, Whitman, Liverpool Dec. 19, with mdse. and 13 passengers to David Ogden.

Bark Powhatan, Winchester, Marseilles 60 ds., with wool, lead, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Is bound to Boston; put into this port in distress, having blown away an entire suit of sails, and the ship leaking badly about the topsides; has been 21 ds. to the westward of the Bermudas with N. W. gales most of the time.

Bark R. A. Allen, Patten, Matanzas Jan. 3, with sugar to H. Benner. Saw going in bark Canada, from Portland, 11 ds. out.

Bark S. W. Pike, (of Bath,) Sowell, Bordeaux 41 ds., in ballast to master. Had heavy weather the entire passage.

Bark Goodspeed, Dunton, Dunkirk 49 ds., in ballast to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Bark Lucy Ring, Thurlow, Nazaer Dec. 1, in ballast to master. Dec. 5, lat. 48 30, lon. 16, Henry Creny, a seaman, of Ireland, fell from the foretopgallant-yard overboard, and was lost, sinking before a boat could be got out. Dec. 25, lat. 43 30, lon. 51 20, fell in with Br. bark Kenmore, of Pictou, N. S.,) Crerar, hence for Cork, dismasted, water-logged, the pumps choked, and with a heavy list to the starboard; took from her Capt. Crerar and crew, 15 in number, blowing heavy at the time, and the sea making a complete breach over the wreck, which was settling fast; the only remaining boat was stove in launching, and the two belonging to the Lucy Ring were also damaged alongside, but by running in some oakum and hauling canvas under their bottoms, made them answer the purpose of taking off the wrecked party. they saving but a small part of their dunnage, and, on account of the weather, no provisions or water, which put all hands on allowance of water ever since, the wind being continually from the westward. On Jan. 2, had a tremendous gale from N. W. The Kenmore sailed hence Dec. 15 for Cork, grain laden; had had heavy gales from 21st to 26th; was hove on her beam ends; shifted cargo and sprung a leak; she was 7 months old, and owned in Pictou by J. & D. Crerar.

Below.

Ship Australia, Towart, Liverpool Dec. 20.
Ship Lady Franklin, Jordan, London and Gravesend Nov. 26.
Ship New-York, Dewhurst, Havre Nov. 16.
Ship Empire, Coombs, Havre Dec. 17.
Brig Judge Hathaway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S

PALE CREAM ALE,

SUPERIOR AMBER ALE

PORTER,

AND

NEW-YORK BROWN STOUT.

THE ABOVE CELEBRATED AMERICAN ALES are brewed from the CHOICEST BARLEY MALT and HOPS, and highly esteemed by those who have used them. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our superior stock, assured that they will find the BEST and PUREST articles.

We have at all times a large stock ready for delivery, in whole, half and quarter casks, suitable for the TRADE, HOTELS, and FAMILY USE, which we offer on the MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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Nos. 158 and 160 West 18th-st., New-York.
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WAX NIGHT LIGHTS,
WITH IMPROVED WICK SUSTAINER.

This superior and desirable article, so neat, cheap and convenient a night-light for the bed-chamber, is recommended to the use of families and travelers. It gives a steady light, without any unpleasant odor, and is perfectly safe. Put up in neat boxes, one dozen each, by T. W. HOUCHIN, Sole Proprietor, and for sale by druggists and first-class grocers generally.

HOUCHIN'S SAFETY NIGHT LAMP—For burning Wax Night Lights—a new and important improvement over all others. The shade can be adjusted so that the light can be used for reading, or turned so as to give only a faint light in the room.

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THE BEST LAUNDRY BLUEING.

Every housekeeper will find this liquid blueing far more *economical* and *convenient* for use than the common Indigo. A few drops is sufficient for a tub of water, imparting to the clothes a beautiful and uniform tint, and will not settle by standing. Put up in half pint and pint bottles, at low prices, and for sale by first-class grocers and apothecaries generally.

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THE BEST LINEN POLISH.

This article, highly recommended by those who have used it, is far superior to any in use, and every housekeeper should give it a trial. It gives to linen and muslins a superior lustre and finish, and extra stiffness—will not injure the goods on which it is used—and prevents the iron from sticking. Those who have used it once will use no other, as shirts, bosoms, collars, &c., can be done up much quicker, neater, and keep clean longer, by using this polish. Put up in neat packages, and for sale by first-class grocers and druggists generally. Full directions accompany each package.

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No. 9 Bible House, Astor-place, cor. 4th-av., New-York.

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WE SHALL OPEN THIS MORNING,

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AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERWORK AND WAITING.—Situation wanted by a smart, tidy Protestant young women, or as laundress; no objection to the country; has good City reference, and will be found willing and obliging. Apply for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., first floor, up stairs, next the fancy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXPERIENCED young woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry and pastry; her cousin as chambermaid and waitress; does fine washing; she will do the work of a private family; City or country; wages $8 and $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

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